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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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A.I.C.C. RATIFIES FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVT.

Azad Silences Working Committee Critics

Socialists Remain Neutral

Battle Over Double-Cabinet Membership Adjourned To To-day

NEW DELHI, September 23. (A.P.I.): The All-India Congress Committee by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution moved by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ratifying the Working Committee's decision to form the Interim Government.

Twelve members out of about 250 present voted against the motion and Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan announced that he and his group would remain neutral on the resolution.

A. I. C. C. TO MEET AGAIN TODAY

The second resolution on the agenda seeking to permit Congress members of the Interim Government to continue as members of the Working Committee was moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and debated for two and a half hours.

The President then announced that the discussion would continue tomorrow and adjourned the house till 9 tomorrow morning. He hoped the session would conclude by noon.

The resolution encountered stiff opposition from ten members including Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, Mr. P. H. Patwardhan and Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas. Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Sardar Pratap Singh and Mr. Kaleswara Rao supported.

When the house rose, it was uncertain how the voting would go tomorrow.

AZAD MOVES MAIN RESOLUTION

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad moved the resolution ratifying the Congress acceptance of the Interim Government.

The resolution read: "The All-India Congress Committee, having considered the direction of the Working Committee to the President to accept the invitation of the Viceroy to form an Interim National Government, approve of this direction and ratify the subsequent steps taken thereunder resulting in the formation of the Interim Government."

Commending the resolution Maulana Azad said that whatever step the Congress had taken was the only correct step. During the negotiations with the Cabinet Mission, the Congress strove hard to complete a settlement. The Committee was aware of the reasons that led the Congress to accept the Long-term Scheme and reject the Interim Government proposal. Since then the situation had changed and the Congress had accepted the Interim Government. He said he would deal with the criticisms against the resolution in his reply.

BRIDGE TO GOAL

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, seconding the resolution, said that the Congress struggle could not go on endlessly. After every struggle there was always a pause and peace. If there was any doubt or if the terms of a peace settlement were not properly fulfilled, then there was again conflict. All the same there should not be an everlasting struggle. The Interim Government, he said, was like a bridge. India's goal was beyond the bridge and they had to cross the bridge before reaching the destination freedom. Participation in the Interim Government was to hasten the achievement of freedom.

TWO AMENDMENTS RULED OUT

The Congress President ruled out of order an amendment moved by Mr. Ansar Harvani which directed the Interim Government to press for the immediate declaration of India's complete independence; immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, abolition of Viceroyalty and the immediate election of a sovereign Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage to draft the constitution of a free and sovereign India.

Pandit Nehru also ruled out of order another amendment of Mr. Achyut Patwardhan which, Inter Alia, directed the Interim Government "to create conditions. By such means as removal of British troops so as to endow the Constitution-making Body with sovereignty and thereby to transcend the limitations imposed by the British Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 and further to transform the Interim Government into an instrument of sovereign power".

Mr. Bishmbar Dayal Tripathi (United Provinces) opposed the resolution. He said that by accepting the resolution the revolutionary spirit of the people would be blunted. He did not think that the Interim Government was a "bridge" as Dr. Pattabhi described it. It might be that the leaders might cross the "bridge" and land themselves in a ditch. The only way to achieve complete independence was to launch a struggle, he said.

Mr. Sheelbhadra Yajee (Bihar) regretted that a revolutionary like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru should have joined the Interim Government. He thought that the Congress would suffer in pre-

(Continued On Page 5 Col. 5)

AZAD IN GREAT FORM

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was in great form this afternoon.

He made a telling speech at the A. I. C. C. meeting and was able to smash Forward Bloc opposition to the main official resolution. He also further elucidated Congress position visa vis the State Paper of May 16.

Maulana Azad said that the British Cabinet Mission's plan had two aspects, namely, political and communal. The Congress was committed to nothing as far as the political aspect was concerned, nor had it entered into any agreement with the British Government. Congress acceptance of the State Paper was in respect of its communal aspect.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech disclosed that the portfolios in the present Cabinet might have to be reshuffled if the League were to join the Interim Government.

HISTORIC BUT TAME AFFAIR

The A. I. C. C. session, though historic was uneventful and a tame affair.

The Socialist leader, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, on behalf of his party announced that they would not participate in the voting as they were opposed to oust Interim Government from office under the present circumstances.

His lieutenant, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, told Pt. Nehru that the Political Department was out to sabotage the Interim Government through its activities in Indian States.

Maulana Hafizul Rahaman would have preferred that the five Muslim seats in Cabinet were left vacant or filled by Muslims who could take their place with Mr. Patel and Pt. Nehru.

The house, however, had made up its mind and put closure. When Pt. Nehru asked whether they wished to discuss the resolution still further, the majority shouted "No".

Passing of the resolution was another triumph for Congress High Command.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to address the A. I. C. C. tomorrow.

HOPE OF AUNG SAN JOINING GOVT.

RANGOON, September 23. (A.P.I.): Following the third interview between the Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert Rance and Maj.-Gen. Aung San, President of the Anti-Fascist League, today hopes were expressed that the Anti-Fascist League would participate in the new Government.

Hyderabad Reforms

Mirza Consults Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 23: I understand on good authority that Sir Mirza Ismail President of the Executive Council of the Hyderabad State is in communication with Gandhiji regarding Hyderabad State reforms announced recently.

It is learnt that Sir Mirza has agreed to effect certain modifications in the reforms so as to make them acceptable to State Congress which has rejected those.

STOP PRESS

RAID ON DUBLIN BANK

DUBLIN, Sept. 23 (Reuter). Raiders armed with tommygun and revolver held up a bank here today during business hours and got away in a car with several thousand sterling. A shot was fired in the Bank during the raid.

YUGOSLAV PROPOSAL REJECTED

PARIS, Sept. 23, (Reuter). Yugoslavia rejected a Russian Appeal at the Paris Conference this evening to withdraw a proposal to compel Italy to replace merchant vessels seized from Allied powers, if she could not return them.

Latest Story About Subhas

KARACHI, Sept. 23 (OPI) Subhas Chandra Bose is a respectable guest of the Fakir of Ipi and is hale and hearty according to to-day's weekly Forward Bloc organ of Sind.

The paper quotes a letter dated September 9 in Netaji's own handwriting as its authority for information, and adds that Netaji was in South East Asia upto April this year. According to this paper Netaji was spotted twice in South East Asia by the Army Intelligence Circles, but with help of some foreign powers managed to visit Europe from where he arrived at the North-west Frontier of India where he is now the guest of the Fakir of Ipi.

DALMIA PURCHASES "NATIONAL CALL"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23, (OPI.) Mr. Seth Ramkrishnan Dalmia has purchased the "National Call". It will be recalled that Seth Ramkrishnan Dalmia has already purchased the "Times of India".

BRITISH DAILIES BACK TO SIX-PAGE SIZE

LONDON, Sept. 23, (Reuter). For the first time since the Spring of 1941, Britain's Popular National Dailies today appeared with six pages instead of four pages, the standard of which was established more than five years ago when serious shipping position enforced severe reduction of newsprint consumption.

HAMMOND'S ARTICLE ON CRICKET

See Page 6

Sardar Baldev Singh, first Indian Defence Member in the Interim National Government, was greeted by Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, India, when he visited G.H.Q. recently.

Teheran Rushes Troops To Relieve Shiraz And Bushire

FARS JOINS AZERBAIJAN IN SEPARATIST DEMAND

TEHERAN, Sept. 23. (Reuter): General Mehdi Fatemi, Governor of the southern Persian province of Fars, today handed Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, Persian Prime Minister, a seven-point demand from Qashqai tribesmen who, on Saturday, descended from their mountain camps on the town of Shiraz and Persian Gulf ports.

SIEGE OF TWO TOWNS

The demands were decided at a were to-day reported to be on their way to Shiraz which is surrounded by armed horsemen. The tribesmen have already surrounded the Persian Gulf Port of Bushire and cut telegraph communications with Teheran.

General Fatemi arrived in Teheran to-day from Shiraz to report to Ghavam on the Qashqai rebellion.

The demand s were decided at a meeting in Shiraz between Qashqai leaders and representatives of the local population including landowners, industrialists and priests, it was reported.

One thousand of the fierce armed Qashqai Tribesmen were present.

The demands were: firstly, resignation of the Persian Cabinet except for Ghavam-es-Sultaneh; secondly, release of leaders recently arrested of the Bakhtiari tribe; thirdly, discharge of "high ranking dishonest army officers"; fourthly, the immediate formation of provincial councils similar to those in the northern province of Azerbaijan and home rule; fifthly, allocation of two-thirds of their taxes for the province of Fars; sixthly, appointment of Government officials with the approval of provincial councils as in Azerbaijan; seventhly, more representatives in the Majlis (Parliament).

Second Separatist Movement

The seven-point demand for provincial autonomy in the South Persian province of Fars, drawn up by Qasnqai Tribesmen, faces the Persian Government with its second separatist problem within six months, cables "Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent.

The first, the demand of Persian Azerbaijan in the north for an advanced form of self-Government, which was made at a time when Soviet troops were due last March to withdraw from Persian territory under the terms of the wartime Tripartite Agreement to which Britain was also a party, has still not been settled. Prolonged negotiations between the local administration in Tabriz, capital of Persian Azerbaijan and the Central Government in Teheran, have so far failed to produce solution.

Point two of the demands advanced by Qashqai Tribesmen in the south—that recently arrested leaders of the Bakhtiari tribe should be released—indicates that the two movements are closely linked.

STALIN'S MESSAGE OF PEACE

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (Reuter): Marshal Stalin in a message to a "Peace" rally sponsored by the American Slav Congress said today: "Before all mankind stands the problem of eradicating the remnants of Fascism and establishment of lasting peace in all the world."

Ten thousand attended the rally at Madison Square Garden and cheered the message.

FLARE-UP IN CALCUTTA

44 Injured On Monday Including Three Killed

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23, (A.P.I.): There was a flare-up of incidents in Calcutta today resulting in 44 injured, three of whom are reported to have been fatal, according to the official figures of the Bengal Government.

Non-official figures of the casualties, however, are higher. A check-up with the hospitals late at night gives the number of dead as a result of today's incidents as seven with about 40 injured.

The Indian National Ambulance corps, in a report issued at 10 p. m. state that the number of wounded including stabbing cases, is 59 the last stabbing case having been reported at 9 p. m., according to them.

Today's incidents were mainly confined to the strip of area along Harrison Road from Sealdah to Howrah Bridge, though adjacent localities were also affected. It is reported that there were two cases of firing by the police. The police also used teargas a couple of times.

The position in the affected areas improved in the afternoon, and tram traffic which was interrupted on certain routes for sometime, was resumed. The police and the military are patrolling areas.

"After several days in which no incidents had been reported, 44 cases of stabbing and assault occurred in Calcutta on Monday, September 23, along the line of Harrison Road between Sealdah station and Howrah bridge. Three of these cases were reported to have proved fatal. The police and the military are patrolling the affected areas and several arrests have been made", says a Press Note issued at 8 p. m. tonight by the director of Publicity, Government of Bengal.

FOUR KILLED IN JAMMU CLASH

SRINAGAR, Sept. 23. (A.P.I.): Four people were killed and about a dozen injured in communal riot that took place in Jammu city yesterday. According to latest reports reaching Srinagar. Elaborate police and military precautions have been taken and a 24 hour curfew has been imposed. Though the situation is under control acute tension prevails in Jammu.

Under orders from the Prime Minister, the Inspector General of Police and senior military officers have left Srinagar for Jammu.

ADJOURNMENT IN STATE ASSEMBLY

Lala Dinanath Mahajan sought permission to move an adjournment in Kashmir State Assembly this morning to discuss the riot situation in Jammu.

The Prime Minister took this opportunity to make a detailed statement on how the communal trouble started and what measures the authorities have taken to meet it. He assured the house that Government would take every possible step to suppress communal trouble and protect the lives and properties of the people.

TWO STABBED TO DEATH IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday: Between 6 this morning and 6 this evening, two persons have been stabbed to death and 3 others have sustained knife injuries in isolated stabbing incidents, says the Director of Information, Bombay in a Press Note. The attacks took place in scattered areas of far north, central and south-east Bombay.

IN AHMEDABAD

In Ahmedabad, except for one case of stabbing which occurred at about 5 p. m. the situation was fairly quiet at 6 this evening.

Curfew Hours May Be Modified

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (API).—A press note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, says: "It is expected that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will again extend his Curfew Order for a week when it expires tomorrow night. There will be no modification of the areas covered by the Curfew Order, but the hours of Curfew may be slightly modified.

"The authorities concerned are still inclined to view the situation in Bombay with caution. They are of the view that the time has not yet come to speak definitely of a real improvement in the situation.

"One case of stabbing is reported to have occurred at noon today in a Central Bombay area."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER).

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Previous Closing	37.15
Today's Opening	37.22
Difference	+07
Today's Closing	37.03
Difference	—12

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices.

General Motors 43, Anaconda Copper Mining 38-1/2, United States Steel Common 69-3/4, United States Steel preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

Jawahar To Relinquish Presidentship

Assures, Congress Will Remain A Revolutionary Body

India Will Not Be A Satellite In International Councils, But Will Strive For Liberation Of Colonial Countries

NEW DELHI, September 23. (A.P.I).

The All-India Congress Committee opened this afternoon at the Ramjas College Hall, with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the chair.

Visitors were not admitted in the hall but were crowded in the Shamiana outside from where they could follow the proceedings broadcast by loud-speakers.

NEHRU TO GIVE UP CONGRESS GADI

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, addressing the All-India Congress Committee this afternoon, declared that he was relinquishing the Congress Presidentship.

He said he felt ashamed to stand before the Committee and return the honour they had bestowed on him. It was not because he had got something bigger. The Working Committee accepted the Interim Government because he believed that was the desire of the A.I.C.C. It was not possible to convene the A.I.C.C. every time the Working Committee had to take an important decision. Whatever the Working Committee had done would be placed before the A. I. C. C. for ratification.

THE BIG DECISION

In the history of the Congress, Pandit Nehru said, a new step had been taken which was a vital departure from the traditional policy of the Congress. They had taken charge of the major part of the Government of India.

Of course, complete independence yet remained to be achieved. The Congress organisation remained a revolutionary organisation.

It had struggled hard in the past for the freedom of India and launched many movements.

Some eight years ago, the Congress decided to accept office in the Provinces. After two and a half years, the Ministries went out of office. Now the Congress had decided on a step of equal importance, if not greater. Decisions had been taken to participate in the Constituent Assembly and to form an Interim Government. This big decision was obviously influenced by circumstances.

DUAL ROLE OF TOP MEN

Pandit Nehru did not know if it would be proper for members in the Interim Government to be members of the Working Committee as well. Indeed, it would be difficult for a person to discharge both responsibilities. He did not know what was there in store in the future. Maybe, there was conflict in store. The future was unpredictable. It was impossible for a person to hold office in the Interim Government and at the same time continue to be Congress President as well. These were big questions which the A.I.C.C. should resolve. There was a resolution on the subject and it was for the house to decide whether to accept it or not.

WORLD WATCHING CONGRESS

Three weeks ago, the Congress President went on, the Congress assumed office at the Centre. They entered the Secretariat to find a huge building with any number of rooms where thousands of people worked. It appeared to him that one might stay in that building for years and yet never know what was happening in the other corner. He was in charge of External Affairs. India's contacts with foreign countries were growing fast even though she may not yet be completely free.

The Interim Government had not yet announced its Foreign and Domestic Policy, but of course that policy would be the policy of the A.I.C.C.

The Congress had assumed a great responsibility in forming the Interim Government. They were there to construct a new edifice. And it was for the A.I.C.C. to help them in that task. The whole world was watching the Congress and India. India cannot live in isolation. What happened elsewhere in the world affected us. Similarly, the whole world would be affected by our policy.

INDIA AND WORLD PEACE

India, Pandit Nehru continued, would throw in her weight in the cause of peace. She would make her contribution to bring about peace. In doing so she would take an independent stand and not act as a satellite. India should strive for the liberation of Colonial countries. International problems were, of course, intricate and complex. From what one heard as to what was happening at the Paris Peace Conference or at the U.N.O., it all looked like a "Chidia-Khana" (place where birds are fed). There was confusion.

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 1.)

Killearn As Arbitrator?

BATAVIA, Sept. 23. (Reuter): An official statement issued here today by Lord Killearn's misssion stated: "Lord Killearn has received formal invitation from both the Dutch and the Indonesians to lend his good offices in the forthcoming negotiations and to convene and preside at the first meeting as soon as possible".

Lord Killearn, the British Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, arrived in Batavia on Saturday for talks on the political future of the Netherlands East Indies.

YUSUF HAROON'S PAKISTAN MISSION TO PARIS FLOPS

PARIS, Sept. 23. (Reuter): Efforts today to get Soviet circles here to indicate in advance what kind of reception the Chief Soviet Delegate, M. Molotov, is likely to give to Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, failed to get any definite response, writes Harold King, "Reuter's" correspondent.

It is pointed out that the terms of reference of the Paris Conference do not appear to allow the smallest loophole for introducing the Pakistan question, but at the same time observers feel that in view of the known Soviet interest in Muslim world affairs there is apossibility of M. Molotov receiving the Muslim leader at the Soviet Embassy and even publicly commenting on his request cannot be entirely disregarded.

An earlier "Reuter" dispatch from London said that Mr. Haroon was flying from London to Paris on Thursday in the hope of seeing M. Molotov and appealing for Soviet support in raising the Muslim claim for Pakistan before the United Nations Assembly and the Paris Peace Conference, cables Ronald Bedford, "Reuter's" correspondent.

This news was given to me today in an exclusive interview with M Haroon who has just arrived from India.

"The Muslim League should send a very strong deputation to Moscow to explain and propagate the Muslim claim," Haroon said. "No effort should be spared to seek the co-operation of Russia in raising the issue of Pakistan before the United Nations and the Peace Conference.

"In addition to my visit to Paris where I hope to have talks with M. Molotov, I am contacting leaders of the Communist Party in Great Britain—leaders both inside and outside the House of Commons—with a view to getting their support. The support of the great Soviet Republic would be invaluable to the presentation of our case beore the United Nations."

Mr. Haroon has another task to attend to before he leaves for India.

He is preparing a plan for submission to the Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League for the establishment in London of a Muslim League Information Department. "The Congress point of view is adequately presented in the House of Commons and in the British Press," he said. "The Muslim League, on the other hand, has no such channel for presentation of its viewpoint. If the Action Committee accepts my recommendations the Muslim League will have a central office operating here in November.

Mr. Haroon denied rumour that he was likely to contest the Sind elections and that his name has been linked with office in the League Ministry there.

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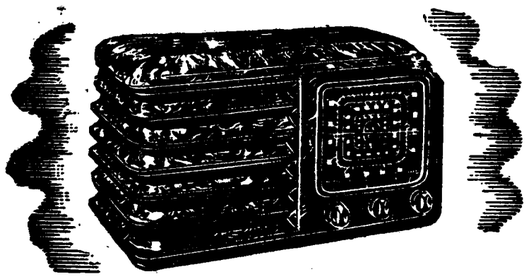

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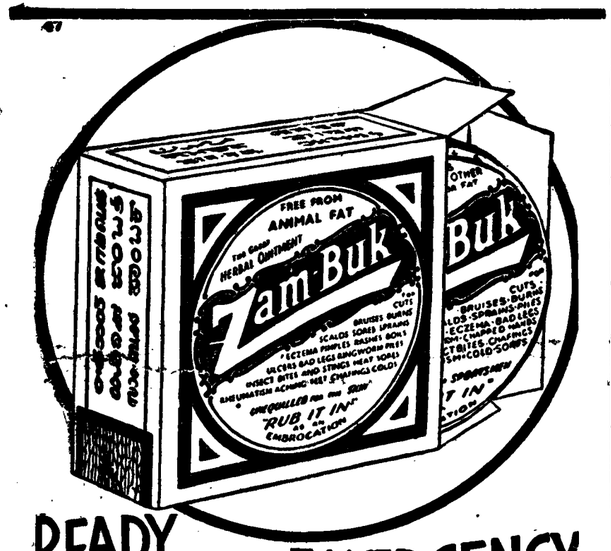

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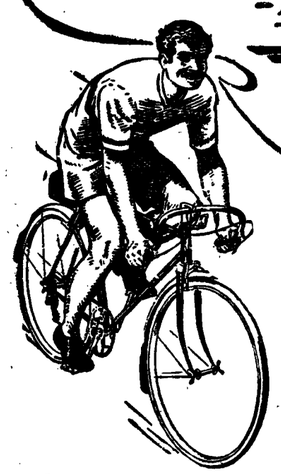

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WANTED 42-HOUR WEEK FOR RAILWAY WORKERS

B. B. & C. I. Union Official Says India Govt. Has Not Honoured Many I. L. O. Conventions

BOMBAY, Monday.

A reiteration of the demands of the All-India Railwaymen's Federations for a 42-hour week, adequate leave reserve, sufficient annual leave and holidays was made by Mr K. T. Sule, appearing on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union, summoned to give evidence before Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha today in the adjudication of the dispute between the Federation and the Railway Board.

Justifying his demand for the 42-hour week, Mr. Sule contended that it was not an exorbitant demand because, he said that the workers in the H.M.I.S. Dockyard in Bombay were already having a 45-hour week since a long time. The dockyard workers were now demanding a 40-hour week. When workers in Europe had succeeded in getting a 42-hour week for themselves, Mr. Sule argued, workers of India deserved sympathy in view of the climatic conditions here.

CHANGED TIMES

Earlier, Mr. Sule briefly surveyed the different stages through which industrial labour had passed since the first I.L.O. Conference in Washington, when certain recommendations were made for the improvement of the lot of workers. Between the time of this conference and the International Labour Conference, held at Paris in 1945, he said the world outlook towards Labour had undergone a considerable change. In 1911, men, women and children were employed on Labour periods of 12, 11 and 6 hours respectively. But by 1945, he said it was established that both men and women should not be asked to work for more than 48 hours a week.

The I. L. O. Mr. Sule continued, had made a number of recommendations for the benefit of the workers and though Governments of several countries had accepted them fully, the Government of India, accepted only a few of them. At the I.L.O. Conference in Paris in 1945, he said, the Indian delegates had to admit that they represented their country only in name

Mr. Sule then referred to the measures taken by the authorities to look into the grievances and general conditions of service of railway employees. He said that ten labour inspectors had been appointed for this purpose, but, in view of the total number of the railway employees, which ran into lakhs, practically little could be done by these inspectors.

GANGMEN'S TALE OF TOIL

Mr. Yashwant Vaghya, a gangman at Khar, in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, who was one of the witnesses examined today, stated that his work was heavy and the working hours too long. His work consisted in packing of balast, maintaining track in the correct level and rails in the proper curvature, keeping the track clean, substituting new rails in place of old, etc. Every gang which consisted of 12 persons had to maintain a mile length of track, usually of four lines.

His working hours were from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. daily. He had to start from home at 7 a. m. and he could return only at 7 p. m. Thus, he was actually away from home for nearly 12 hours. Witness wanted lesser hours of work, between six and seven. He should not be compelled to stay away from home for more than eight hours a day.

Witness further stated that there was no relieving staff for gangmen, so that, if one member of the gang was absent from work, no substitute was generally given, except when his absence extended to more than a month. When four or five gangmen were absent, the strain on the rest of the staff was considerable.

OVERTIME WORK

In case of emergencies, the gangmen had to go to work at odd hours, sometimes at night, after putting in a full day's work. This night work was generally finished by early morning. They got rest the next day, but the strain of such work was very great. Witness stated that the gangmen ought to get overtime pay in addition to rest.

Continuing, witness stated that he got annually only 15 days' casual leave and four holidays, on such days as Good Friday, Christmas, King's Birthday and New Year. He did not get any holidays for the religious festivals of Hindus. No sick leave with pay was granted to him. Due to absence of sufficient leave privileges, he was unable to attend to cases of illness in his family or perform religious duties. Witness wanted the privileges for leave to be increased manifold.

MOTORMAN'S GRIEVANCES

The next witness to be examined today was Mr. F. J. D'Silva, a Motorman working at Churchgate. He stated that nearly three-fourths of the work of a motorman in the regular schedule comprised of duty where he was out for the night. Intervals between two terms of duty were generally very brief, the minimum being as small as two hours, 50 minutes. There was no weekly or fortnightly rest or any regular rest. Duty hours were inconvenient and awkward. He was unable to attend to social responsibilities or illness in the family, without taking leave.

Witness stated that his work was one which involved great mental and physical strain. He said that a sanctioned strength of 59 motormen had not been maintained, so that when some members of the staff were absent, others were called upon to work "doubles." This happened six or eight times a month. Witness added that there ought to be more relieving staff so that double shifts could be avoided.

Mr. D'Silva, further stated that he got only 10 days' casual and 24 days' privilege leave per year. Sick leave with half pay was granted for a certain period. Even on Christmas, witness had no holiday.

The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour 2 pints of bile juice into your bowels every day. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food may not digest. It may just decay in the bowels. Then gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. You feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these 2 pints of bile flowing freely to make you feel "up and up." Get a package today. Take as directed. Effective in making the bile flow freely. Ask for CARTER'S Little Liver Pills.

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FIRST NATIONAL NEWS WEEKLY

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'Bombay Chronicle'

Special Issue

for

THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

THE ISSUE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" of 25th October next, the Hindu New Year day, will be larger than usual. Its special feature will be a number of articles dealing with different aspects of the Film Industry. These articles, written as they will be by specialists on the subject, will be constructive, interesting and informative. Many of these articles will be illustrated.

Contributions and othe material intended for publication should be sent to the Editor "Bombay Chronicle".

Particulars and rates of advertisements can be had from the Advt. Dept. of the "Bombay Chronicle".

Managements Of City Banks To Meet To-day

To Select Panel Of Names Of Arbitrators

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (API): The managements of various banks in Bombay will meet to-morrow to select a panel of names in connection with the arbitration of the banks employees' dispute.

Mr. S. V. Joshi, Labour Commissioner, Bombay Government, who returned from Poona where he had gone to acquaint Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, with regard to the dispute disclosed the gist of his talks to the managements of several banks on Saturday. Later, the managements of several banks met informally in a conference. At this conference, some representatives of the banks disapproved, it is understood, the suggestion of arbitration as, in their opinion, banks did not come under the Industrial Disputes Act. Furthermore, the legal status of the Federation of the Unions of Bank Employees was also questioned.

But in view of the important nature of the dispute, the managements thought it would be advantageous to adhere to the advice of the Labour Commissioner and it was agreed that they should meet on September 24 and submit the panel of names of arbitrators to the Labour Commissioner.

Corporation's Tribute To Dr. Masina And Jethmal Narandas

The Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Jethmal Narandas, a Municipal Councillor, and Dr. Hormusji Manekji Masina, a well-known surgeon and gynecologist of Bombay.

Mr. P. M. Chinai moved the condolence resolution in regard to Mr. Jethmal Narandas, who died on Friday last. The late Mr. Jethmal, he said, was a member of the Corporation for 11 years and served on the Corporation's Committees and rendered yeomen service.

Mr. B. A. Dalal then moved another condolence resolution in regard to the late Dr. H. M. Masina. Mr. Dalal stated that Dr. Masina was a well-known Surgeon and took keen interest in the medical relief and education of the city.

Both the resolutions were carried, Councillors standing as a mark of respect.

At the outset, the Mayor welcomed Mr. B. K. Patel the new Municipal Commissioner and wished him success in his career.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

Arrested For Alleged Theft

A theft was committed on Monday afternoon from the Old Signals Interlocking Office of 35 Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus, when a thief entered the building and climbed the staircase.

The intention of the suspect, it is alleged, was to commit theft from the residence of Mr. G. W. Mitchell Custodian, V.T., who resides on the third floor of the same building. However when he got to the first floor he was surprised to find that the whole floor was used for office and so he quietly picked up a bedding belonging to one of the servants of Mr. Mitchell and was leaving the building when he was apprehended by the watchman who felt suspicious about his movements. Sergeant Federicks, of the G.I.P. Rly. Police, who was immediately informed arrested the suspect.

RESTRICTION ON TELEGRAMS TO BURMA

"Until further notice, telegrams to Burma restricted to State telegrams and telegrams from scheduled shipping companies. Other categories will not be accepted on any route", says a notification issued by the Chief Telegraph Superintendent, Bombay.

All-India Cultural Conference

The Third All-India Cultural Conference will be held under the joint auspices of the Youths' Parliament and the All-India Inter-Cultural Association, (Bombay Branch) at the Blavatsky Lodge on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th October 1946. Raja Mahendra Pratap and leaders of culture have been invited.

The programme will consist of addresses by leading lights of culture, dancing and music. There will be a film parade of leading popular artists of the Indian film world. An art exhibition of paintings and artistic works of different periods of Indian history will also be held.

Insanitation In Matunga

The Secretary, Public Grievances Committee, Matunga, writes:—

The communal disturbances started in the city has upset the normal life of the citizens. It has disturbed all the branches of our activities. Yet it does not prevent either the Government or the Bombay Municipality from executing their essential responsibilities towards the people. In a place like Matunga-Dadar, where there is neither curfew nor any communal tension, the negligence of the Conservency Department is really horrible. If anyone cares to have a round of this locality, it will be found that in all corners of the buildings and roads large heaps of garbage producing stench with collection of flies and mosquitos. To add to this, dogs, etc., spread these all over the area. There cannot be any valid excuse on the part of the Conservency Department of this state of affairs in areas unaffected due to the communal disturbances. Will this matter receive the immediate attention of the authorities concerned?

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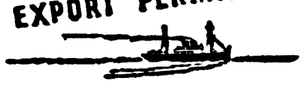

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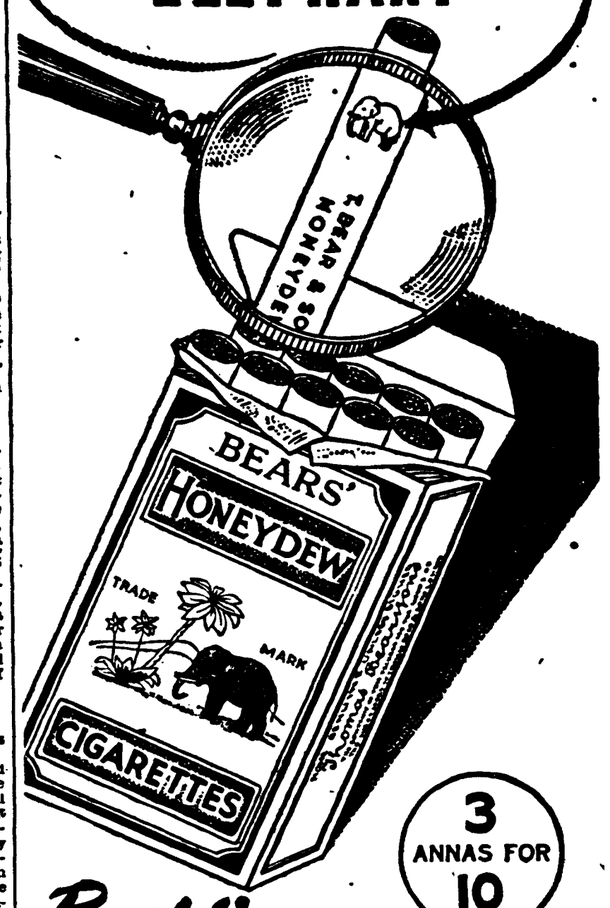

3 ANNAS FOR 10

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Don't let the hot weather get you down. Ward off headaches, lassitude, fatigue, before your enjoyment is spoiled or you feel fagged out. In five minutes Phensic will replace the pain and weariness of sunstrain with new energy and strength. Phensic is perfectly safe—it neither upsets the stomach nor harms the heart. Get some today! Be sure to take Phensic.

for HEADACHES, NEURITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, SLEEPLESSNESS, TOOTHACHE, CHILLS, COLDS, 'FLU and other feverish conditions.

SIMPLY TAKE— one or two tablets as required.

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because Nicota keeps teeth white and strong, ensures a handsome smile. For mother and children, for father who smokes, Nicota makes teeth sparkle just as surely as it does for a good-looking young man or girl.

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M/s. KAR & CO., 2, Thambu Chetty Street, G. T. Madras.

Y. M. H. A. AND CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION

It is notified for the information of those concerned that claims for compensation in respect of any loss or damage to any property or in respect of death or grievous hurt should be filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate within one month from the date of the loss, damage, death or grievous hurt. The Young Men's Hindu Association has decided to give free legal aid to the persons who desire to file such claims for compensation. Those in need should inquire at the Office of the Association at Vithalbhai Patel Road between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m. every day.

FRIDAY 27TH AT 9-30 A.M.
PRITHVI THEATRES'
SHAKUNTALA NATAK
SAT. 28TH, SUN. 29TH
at 9-30 A.M.
PRITHVI THEATRES'
DEEWAR
Rates as usual: Plans Open
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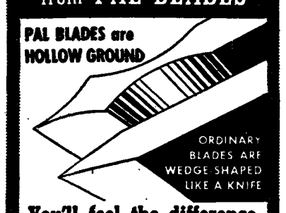
HERE'S WHY you get better shaves—more shaves from PAL BLADES



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Hollow-Grinding, an exclusive Pal patent, makes a razor blade far keener, far more flexible. So with Pal, you shave without bearing down—you get a cool *Feathertouch* shave—and the blade lasts far, far longer. For the quickest, coolest, cleanest shave you've ever had with a safety razor—try Pal tomorrow.

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HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR BLADES
• FIT ALL REGULAR RAZORS PERFECTLY •
EX-10

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BOMBAY.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, addressed a Press Conference at the Secretariat. on Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, entertained Dr. Amarnath Jha, Chairman of the National Military Academy, at the Taj on Saturday.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 14, 2002.
Muslim: Savval 27, 1365.
Parsi: Fervardin 21, 1316.
Sunrise 6-28 a.m., Sunset 6-34 p.m.
Hightide 11-28, 23-44; Lowtide 05-03, 17-40.

Today's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSN.—The 9th annual social gathering of the Association to be held on 28th and 29th of September is postponed to 4th and 5th December 1946.

"P" WARD FORWARD BLOC: "Bharati Day" celebrations at Podar College Hall at 7 p.m. today. Mr. Wa Ra the noted Tamil author will address. Dr. Trivikram will preside.

VIDYAMRIT POSHAK SANSTHA. Dr. Govind Vishnu Juveker of Mombasa (Africa) has donated Rs. 11,000 to Vidyamrit Poshak Sanstha, Bombay, to establish a scholarship for the benefit of a medical student of Deorukha Brahmin Community, in loving memory of his son Madhukar Govind Juveker, B.Sc., who was a final-year M.B.B.S. student of Grant Medical College, Bombay, when he died prematurely on September 11, 1945.

HARTAL TO PROTEST AGAINST

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Province Sales Tax Protest Front will be held on Thursday, 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Bombay Presidency Association, at 107, Mahatma Gandhi Road, opposite Rajabhai Clock Tower, to consider the question of observing a Province-wide Hartal on October 1, as a mark of protest against the Sales Tax, the collection of which begins from that day.

SALE OF CLOTH AND YARN

By a notification published in the Gazette of India dated September 21 the Government of India have amended clause 18A of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, the effect of which is that manufacturers are permitted to sell or agree to sell cloth or yarn to any person who, though not a licensed dealer, is in possession of a Certificate of registration issued by the Provincal Governments. The above Press Note is being issued in pursuance of sub-rule 1 of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules.

A VERSATILE RUSSIAN ARTIST

(From A Correspondent.)

M. A. Paltov, a Russian artist, who had sought refuge in India and made Bombay his home during war-time, and who had displayed his talents in a number of public exhibitions and in illustrating children's, historical and other works, will be leaving this country shortly for America where he proposes to settle down.

He has served with the R. I. N. as official artist and as a result of his stay with the Navy he has produced the complete history of the R. I. N. from 1612—1945 with 115 illustrations and his text giving a complete history of the service up to the present day.

Among the other works which he has illustrated are "Let's Dance", "Sothis is Marriage", "Marriage or Mirage", "Children's Jocws" "Oh Lou Professor,

M A. PALTOV

Doctors and Magistrates", "Sic Transit", "Gloria Mundae", "The Gremlin Papers", Limericks of India" by Karaka and "Vae Victis". Mr. Paltov has completed and intends to publish "Beauties of Greece", a sketch book of beautiful spots in Greece and a similar one—"Beauties of India". He has also written and illustrated a book called "The Unknown", dealing with strange events in life such as spells, ghosts, and apparitions either personally experienced by him or told by a reliable authority.

He has specialized in Persian and Byzantine art and his miniatures are outstanding. Many of these adorn the collections of amateurs in Europe, whilst his pictures have been bought by art Galleries and Museums in Europe. M. Paltov is one of the few artists who can compose and paint miniatures on China and his hand-painted China exhibition in London and Paris was a great success.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL WEDNESDAY MORNING

Rairly widespread light to moderate thunder showers will occur in the Bombay Karnatak and the Hyderabad Karnatak, with a few light showers in the rest of the Hyderabad State, the Deccan, Mawal, Khandesh and the Konkanpatti. Weather will be mainly dry in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: Thunder showers will continue over the Bombay Karnatak and the Hyderabad Karnatak.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Keep Fit 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 M D Tendulkar (Violin) 8.45 Master Kasambhai 9.0 Susheela Tembe 12.0 p.m. Topical entertainment (in Gujarati) 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Pasand Apni Apni 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 School Broadcast (M) 5.0 M D Tendulgar (Violin) 5.15 Nilkanthrao Chikhalikar 5.35 G G Kharadkar 5.45 Topic of Day 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Sangam 6.30 Nilakanthrao Chikhalikar 7.0 Shahjahan 7.15 M D Tendulkar (Violin) 7.30 Amanat Ali Khan 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Gujarati play by Sapai Crawford: 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Loans: (Discussion between Prof. C N Vakil and R N Murti; 10.0 Mario Paglarin: Pianoforte 10.15 Interlude 10.20 Silloo Pantbaki: Violin 10.30 Interlude 10.45 George Lesier Violincello.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
To Fly To Bangalore
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21 SEATER DAKOTA LEAVING
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We also make Looms, Rings and other spinning accessories.

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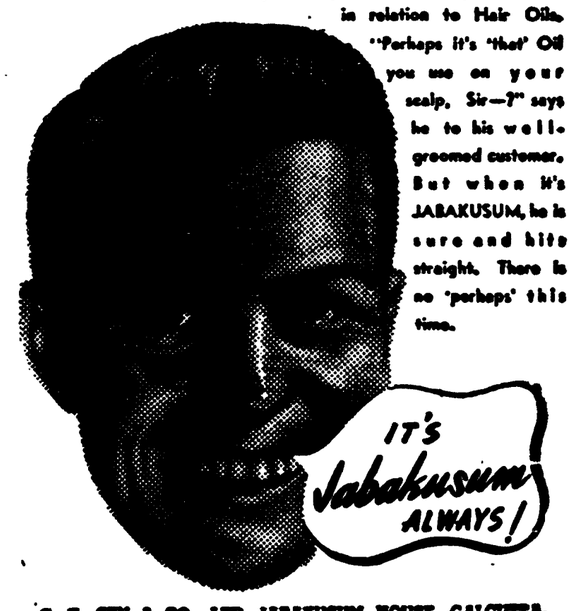
Nobility of hair is manifest, and the barber scarcely lets go an occasion to try his experience of scalp conditions in relation to Hair Oils. "Perhaps it's 'that' Oil you use on your scalp, Sir—?" says he to his well-groomed customer. But when it's JABAKUSUM, he is sure and hits straight. There is no 'perhaps' this time.



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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 23, (API.) The following is daily weather summary for Monday Sept. 23, 1946 :—

Thunder showers have been local in Assam, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore and have occurred at a few stations in Bengal the West Central Provinces, Gujarat, the North-West Frontier Province, South Hyderabad, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras coast.

Forecast until the 24th evening : + Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in the western half of the Peninsula south of lat. 20 degrees and local in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the East United Provinces Isolated thunderstorms are also likely in the Central Provinces, East Central India, South-East Madras and along the north Madras coast.

WEATHER CHART

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1s. June 1946, and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I S T on 23rd September 1946 :

Abu 75 62 0 69.7 plus 11.4 Ahmedabad 91 75 0 26.7 minus 1.1 Ahmednagar 88 63 1.8 17.1 minus 0 Allahabad 85 79 0 34.5 minus 0.3 Bangalore 85 65 0.7 16.9 plus 0.3 Baroda 94 74 0 39.6 Nil Belgaum 81 66 0.3 48.7 plus 10.6 Benares 93 77 0 5.6 plus 21.9 BOMBAY 88 77 0 71.0 plus 5.4 Calcutta 90 60 0 Nil Nil Cawnpore 97 76 0 20.3 minus 10.4 Delhi 96 75 0 24.4 plus 2.9 Hyderabad (Dn) OF 71 0.7 16.3 minus 5.4 Indore 86 65 0 46.4 plus 15.7 Karachi 87 78 0 3.9 minus 2.1 Lahore 101 72 0 14.1 minus 0.2 Lucknow 98 76 0 23.8 minus 9.4 Madras 92 74 0 16.3 minus 4.8 Mahableshwar 73 61 0.2 289.0 plus 42.5 Mysore 83 68 0.3 12.2 plus 0.3 Nagpur 95 76 0 44.7 plus 9.3 Peshawar 96 74 0 1.3 minus 3.0 Surat 90 74 0 59.5 plus 28.9

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

All God's creatures are His family; and he is the most beloved of God who trieth to do most good to God's creatures.

—Prophet Muhammad.

The Bombay Chronicle

GANDHI JAYANTI

Gandhiji's 78th birthday celebrations have commenced as usual, on the birthday according to the Hindu calendar and will last till the 2nd of October, the birthday according to the Christian calendar. The present celebrations promise to be far more enthusiastic than those in the past, because Swaraj, the fruit of his many years' leadership, is now almost in hand. With his usual self-effacement Gandhiji calls the celebrations as being in honour of 'charkha jayanti' and is calling upon all to redouble their efforts to increase the production of Khaddar. He has also been urging everyone to do some spinning every day as symbolic of the dignity of labour and the equality of all men, rich or poor, workers or employers. It was evidently in this spirit that in the Delhi celebrations on Sunday Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya and other leaders took part in the 'sacrificial' spinning. The ideal of 'sacrificial' spinning as distinguished from spinning for bread, is spreading slowly. And many who would ordinarily prefer purchasing Khaddar, are, in response to Gandhiji's appeal, making strenuous efforts to be "self-spinners" and spin enough to clothe themselves with. Self-spinners are particularly increasing in number among the women of poor and lower middle classes. However, Khaddar appeals to most people as a means of providing some supplementary income to millions who are out of work for six months or more during the year. No better or surer source of such income for millions has been devised so far. It, therefore, behoves all who believe in the beneficence of Khaddar to intensify their efforts to increase its production, particularly among poor villagers. Many schemes of achieving this object are being worked out particularly in the provinces under Congress Government. The Madras Government is preparing an ambitious scheme and other Congress Governments will not be long in devising their own.

Hand-spinning, however, is only one of the many items of the Constructive Programme framed by Gandhiji and adopted by Congress. Among other important items may be mentioned communal unity, the removal of untouchability, popularising of Hindustani, and promotion of village industries. But owing to the preoccupation of most Congress Committees with political agitation and the frequent imprisonment of Congress workers whenever the agitation took a militant form, it was not possible for these Committees to devote substantial or sustained attention to the programme. And separate bodies had to be formed for the different items of the programme such as the All-India Spinners' Association, All-India Village Industries Association, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hindusthani Prachar Sabha and others. Communal unity is evidently regarded as the special duty of every Congress Committee, if not of every political institution. But for various reasons the communal problem is now far more baffling than it was twenty-five years ago, when Gandhiji gave it practically the first place in Congress politics. The result is that a great event like the advent of a popular Government at the Centre, which should have been the occasion of universal rejoicing, became the occasion for communal riots in various parts of the country. Referring to this fact on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti Dr Syud Hossain, feelingly remarks: "The problem of national unity has become even more emergent relatively than the completion of national freedom. I trust that he will now address himself in earnest to restoration of Hindu-Muslim unity. He was the first Hindu leader who evoked willing allegiance and loyal devotion of millions of Indian Muslims. It was a tragedy when they fell away from his leadership. I think Gandhiji still has the power to recapture their confidence and rekindle their faith. If he succeeds, it will be the crowning achievement, his real life work." Ultimate success is certain but it may not be always early enough. But it will be early enough if Congress workers pledge themselves, on the happy occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, to add their own strenuous efforts to those of Gandhiji to complete national unity at the same time as they strive to complete national freedom. Congress Committees and workers have far better opportunities now for constructive nation-building work than they ever had before. It behoves them to make the most of these opportunities

Need For Co-operation

At a press conference in Bombay on Saturday Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, reviewed the steps taken by Government to cope with the disturbances in the city and expressed the hope that the comparative quiet of the preceding three days would be the beginning of the city's permanent return to normalcy. He also urged that at this stage, it is the duty of every citizen of Bombay, whatever his or her caste or creed, religion or political leanings, to contribute in every possible way to the speedy restoration of complete peace to this City of nearly three million population. On the due response of the public to his earnest appeal to them will depend the early fulfilment of his hope, which, we have no doubt, will be shared by all. Mr. Desai made a special appeal to all pressmen to help "by avoiding publication of comments and letters from correspondents which may be justified in ordinary times but would only lead to the increase of bitterness in these days when passions and feelings run high and are not balanced." This help is absolutely necessary and needs to be given by every paper. It is gratifying to learn that the Government is entrusting a Deputy Commissioner of Police with the task of drawing up a practical and effective scheme for the formation of Peace Guards for the City of Bombay. It is highly necessary that the scheme should be brought into force without any avoidable delay. And when it is, we are sure the public will fully co-operate with Government in making it a complete success.

Frankly Speaking

Perversion Of Facts

In his recent statements as well as in his speech, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has shown how the League leaders in the Frontier Province were absolutely uninterested in the aerial bombing of certain Waziristan villages until he himself publicly exposed those activities. It is a significant enough commentary on those who now seek to champion the cause of the afflicted tribesmen. But how have they proceeded about their new business? They present a remarkable instance of political perversity. In addition to twisting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's opinion regarding the relations between India and the tribal area, they have been carrying on propaganda among tribesmen to the effect that the action taken recently was under the orders of Pandit Nehru's Government. This propaganda has now been given official confirmation through a resolution of the Frontier Provincial Muslim League which after condemning the bombing regrets that "the Congress Government should have resorted to such a barbarous practice...." Those who are responsible for this resolution know as well as the rest of the world that a Government which came into office on September 2 could not have "resorted to"—that is the expression consciously used in the resolution—to some action which was carried out one month previously. This deliberate perversion of the truth is so amazing that it cannot be too strongly condemned.

Need For Decisive Action

The resolution, however, serves a useful purpose. It confirms Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's allegations regarding propaganda that is being energetically carried on in the Frontier Province and in the Tribal regions against the Congress and the Interim Government. It also emphasises his warning to the Interim Government against official hostility and activities, direct and indirect, in those areas. The time has come for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to move in the matter decisively. The officials concerned should be given to understand in unmistakable manner that their good old days are over. And the Tribesmen should also be made to feel that quite a new and welcome era has dawned for them with the assumption by Congress Government at the Centre.

Palestine And Russia

The Moscow paper "Trud" criticising the British plan for Palestine suggests that only by handing the problem of Palestine to the United Nations could an end be put to the "tragedy looming over its people" and that the country's fate should not be a thing for bartering between Britain and the United States. The criticism is just and the suggestion to hand over the problem to the United Nations is correct. But the fundamental and elementary issue has been ignored. That issue is whether Palestine should belong to the people of Palestine or to the Jews of the world. And because it is ignored it has given rise to a misunderstanding of the Russian position to the extent of evoking warm praise from Zionist extremists as if the Soviet Union was an advocate or supporter of their claims to Palestine.

Italian Colonies

The decision of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to defer the final disposal of the Italian "Empire" for a year after the conclusion of a Treaty with Italy, is coming up for discussion before the Italian Political and Territorial Committee in the form of nearly a dozen amendments. None of them will, of course, succeed against the Big Four. But it is interesting to note how different countries desire the final disposal of the Italian Colonies. Italy naturally wants them back. But the noteworthy demands come from South Africa and Australia who both want a say, along with the Big Four, in the future of these Colonies by right of having made "substantial" contributions towards their liberation. On the basis of that right India ought to have a far more decisive say, but neither mentions India's right in its amendment. Only two countries, Iraq and China urge the right of Libya to be independent. This will, obviously not be conceded. But what must be conceded is that the question should in the alternative be disposed of by the United Nations and the trusteeship should go either to an Arab member or to some country which is not interested in Libya for its own political, economic or strategical reasons.

POPULAR GOVT.'S RECORD

Amnesty To Bombay Political Prisoners

More civil disobedience prisoners have received remission of sentences warrants of arrest in political offences have been cancelled, political prosecutions are to be withdrawn, the ban on a large number of books has been removed, and certain long-term prisoners have been released. These measures have been taken by the present Government of Bombay in pursuance of their policy of granting amnesty to political workers, setting long-term prisoners at liberty and removing the ban on certain type of political literature.

Sentences awarded to 76 persons for offences in connection with the civil disobedience movement have been remitted by the Government in addition to the remission granted to 139 persons whose names were previously announced.

Cancellation of the warrant of arrest pending against Mr. Bhaskar Jawanji Koparde of Jamkhandi State, who was wanted for political offences, has been ordered. The names of 27 persons against who warrants have been cancelled have previously been announced.

The Government has ordered the withdrawal of political cases pending against 161 persons named in addition to the 127 persons whose names have previously been announced.

The ban on 57 books which were declared to be forefeited has been removed so far.

The Government has released 38 long-term prisoners following the decision that no long-term prisoner should in future be kept in jail after he has served 15 years actual imprisonment.

The remission of two and four months of their sentences to convicts sentenced to a term of two to five and over five years, respectively, has also been sanctioned.

Late Hakim Sarfaraz Husein

The Gen. Secretary, Anjuman Taraqqi-i-Tib, writes:—

At a meeting of the members of the Anjuman Taraqqi-i-Tib, held on Monday last, a resolution condoling the death of Shafa-ul-Fulk Hakim Sarfaraz Husein of Burai, who was a member of the Board of Indian Systems of Medicines, was unanimously passed. The meeting further urged upon the Government of Bombay to appoint Hakim Mahomed Husein physician-incharge, Dawakhana Hakim Jamil Khan Ajmal Khan, Bombay, and a well-known disciple of late Masihul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, on the Board of Indian Systems of Medicines, in the seat fallen vacant by his death.

EMPIRE DEFENCE PLANS

Alexander Tipped For New Post

LONDON, Sept. 23, (U.P.I.): The British Government is Christian and Socialist. But it believes in keeping the powder dry.

With the world sharply dividing itself into blocs—Anglo-American and Russian—Mr. Attlee's Government have decided to organise Empire defences.

A special Committee, which has the Lord President of Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison and the Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross on it, has been working for some time past and is expected to submit its report on the subject in the near future.

Their plan is expected to be adopted which will institute a single-defence system with a whole-time Defence Member who will be a member of the Cabinet.

The Defence Minister will explain the strategy and unify the services. He will co-ordinate the defence policy of the British Government with that of the Dominions and Britain's allies. He will set up an Empire General Staff and will create Single Supreme Command.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, at present First Lord of Admiralty, is reported to be designated for this important job. It is stated that he studied Far Eastern Defence vis-a-vis Indian defence during his recent visit to India.

Indian Cricketers' Departure Delayed

LONDON, Sept. 23, (Reuter): Indian cricketers, who were to have left by boat on Saturday, are not now leaving until Tuesday, October 1 as their ship S. S. "Burma" has been delayed.

Bengal Will Tide Over

CALCUTTA Sept 23 (APA) With every indication prospects of the coming winter crop an overall controlled rice stock of 100,000 tons and careful husbanding of our resources," the Government of Bengal "should be able to see to the next two difficult months (October and November) without any calamity", said the Additional Food Commissioner, Mr. S. N. Roy, here today.

Mr. Roy informed newsmen that Government's rice procurement figures recently has doubled to 2,000 tons a day, having collected a total of 454,569 tons upto September 20.

"Food Picture Gloomy But Not Dark"

Next Three Months Critical, Warns Rajendra Prasad

Asks Public To Be Ready For Further Cut In Rice Quota

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.): "With the failure of crops in our own country, short allocations from abroad, a heavy shortfall in the arrival of these allocations, difficulties of transport in Siam and Java and non-materialisation of expected imports from Argentine, we are faced with a grave situation within the next two or three months", stated Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member in the Interim Government, broadcasting tonight from All-India Radio, Delhi, on the food situation in India.

"The overall picture, although gloomy, is not altogether dark", continued the Food Member. "Our people have a knack of facing up to calamities which may well break others. We all have to make a pull, a strong and determined pull, and we shall have passed the crisis. We refuse to be defeated. Courage, discipline, fellow-feeling and a little sacrifice by each for all and by all for each cannot fail to see us through.

The full text of the broadcast, is as follows:

I took over charge of the Food portfolio only three weeks ago. I, therefore, hope that my listeners will not be very critical if I do not give them the details of the present food problem and food administration in the country. The broad facts of the situation are, however, well-known. Even before the war India, to meet her requirements imported over a million tons, sometimes two million tons, of foodstuff, principally rice, mainly from Burma. India this year has had the misfortune of a major failure of both the Kharif and Rabi crops, due to drought causing an estimated loss of rice and millets in southern and Central India of three million tons and of Rabi crops in Northern India of four million tons,—a misfortune which the country experiences only once or twice in half a century.

THE REMEDIES

There were only three ways of facing up to this calamity. The first was to increase production of crops which could be grown between the major harvests, the second was to secure assistance from abroad and the third was to distribute the incidence of shortage as evenly and equitably as possible.

As regards the increase of production, to aid which is the function of the Department of Agriculture, it will suffice to say for the present that encouragement was given both by Central and Provincial Governments to grow short-term crops: subsidies were granted to cultivators and concessions were given in the form of revenue remission, water supply and free manure. It was, however, not expected that these subsidiary crops could really break the edge of the scarcity except to a very limited extent in local areas.

In our efforts to secure adequate imports of grain from abroad we have had a series of disappointments. That was inevitable in a world desperately short of food. At the time of the visit of the Indian delegation to Washington the world's wheat demands were 20 million tons against supplies of 12 million tons and the demands for rice for the second quarter only were two million tons against supplies of 523,000 tons. It has therefore, never been possible for India to get a quota from abroad sufficient to meet her demands; nor has it been possible for her to get firm allocations of wheat or wheat substitutes, such as maize, etc.

BALANCE SHEET

The International Emergency Food Council has had to proceed month by month programming such supplies as became available. Of rice we were allocated for the second quarter of the year 146,000 tons against a demand for 500,000 tons and for the second half of the year the allocation was 270,000 tons against a demand for 700,000 tons. Against the minimum import demand of 40 lakh tons India has till now received only 12-1/2 lakh tons of which only 173,000 tons in rice.

Since April last the Food Department has been hardput to it to make monthly allocations of the resources available within India and from overseas to the deficit provinces and states, so that at the end of a month each has a reserve of about six weeks requirements. That a wholesale breakdown has so far been avoided has been due largely to the efforts made by the people and by the Provincial and State Governments to secure their own internal surplus and to economise their internal consumption.

DETERIORATION.

I must pay here my personal tribute to the Governments of U. P. Madras and Bombay. Within the short time that the new ministries have been in office they have shown what popular governments can do to mobilise public opinion and enlist public co-operation in dealing with such a difficult situation. The position on the September 1 was that the over-all stocks held by the deficit provinces and states represented about six weeks reserve. With the prospect of increased shipments from abroad it was hoped that we would somehow be able to manage at least up to the end of November when the new Kharif crops will start coming in. The position, however, has deteriorated since then.

U.S. SHIPPING STRIKE

A major development has been the seamen's strike in U.S.A. Even if the news of the end of the strike is true, already we have lost many days which in terms of tonnage means a short-fall in October arrivals of nearly 100 000 tons, if not more. We had been hoping for large imports of maize and other grains from Argentine and to expedite matters we had sent out a mission headed by Dewan Chamanlal. In spite of the efforts made by the mission, export licences have not been made available yet for all our purchases and the short-fall in arrivals against our previous calculations in October will be no less than 60,000 tons. The diversion of three ships by UNRRA carrying about 24,000 tons of wheat, which was announced a few days ago, would have been a great help to us if they had arrived in time but the seamen's strike would affect the loading of these ships also.

Again, supplies of rice from Brasu have been delayed. The supply position in the Far East has also deteriorated. We had been allotted 297,500 tons by the International Emergency Food Council from Burma and Siam for the second half of this year. We now estimate that we are not likely to get more than 137,000 tons out of this allocation, which will thus result in a short-fall of 70 000 tons. The short-fall from Siam is due largely to internal difficulties and lack of sufficient facilities of transport some of which we have tried to meet. On the day that I took over office, I had the opportunity of impressing upon the Siamese Delegation, who had come to sign an agreement for a loan from India of five crores of rupees, the serious situation in this country and the absolute necessity of Siam speeding up her exports to the utmost. The prospects from Burma are a little better than estimated a few months ago but as the supplies from Siam, Burma and Indo-China are treated as a pool by the International Emergency Food Council, the excess supply from Burma will not all come to us.

INDONESIAN PROMISE.

There has been one source to which we have been looking and that is the offer of the Indonesian Republic to give us five lakh tons of rice or seven lakh tons of paddy. The formal agreement with the Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands East Indies Government was concluded last month. The main problem there has been to move the rice from the interior to rail heads and to the ports. For this coal and motor trucks are required. India could supply these. But some difficulties have arisen and we are not able to take the full advantage of the generous offer and our supplies from that source so far have been inconsiderable and may not be very appreciable in the critical months ahead.

SELF-HELP PRESCRIBED.

With the failure of crops in our country, short allocations from abroad, a heavy short-fall in the arrival of these allocations, difficulties of transport in Siam and Java, and non-materialisation of expected imports from Argentine, we are faced with a grave situation within the next two or three months. This can be met only to a limited extent by imports from outside. While we are grateful to the countries which have helped us so far and must continue to appeal to them, and to hope for the best, they can do for us, we must realise that we have to depend mainly on ourselves to prevent a breakdown, and this we can do and must do. Let us grow whatever we can and wherever we can, and there are many vegetables, roots, tubers and fruits apart from grains which can be raised in short time. It requires only a little attention, forethought and labour to grow them and we know that our kisans are resourceful. There are areas which are better off than others, and they must offer whatever they can to those in trouble. The country as a whole must be prepared to make sacrifices. The difficulty is mostly in the rice-eating areas. I must ask the areas which can manage to do without rice; even though it be at some inconvenience and discomfort to confine themselves to wheat and its substitutes and to spare as much rice as they can. I must ask the rice-eating areas to accept, and adapt themselves to wheat and its substitutes and reduce their consumption of rice. If they take to unpolished rice which is undoubtedly more nourishing and which can therefore be taken in a small quantity without detriment to health, the deficit in supply of rice can be met to some extent.

Wheat and maize may be ground and converted into flour of which bread can be baked or which can be boiled and made into balls. But they may be also broken and cooked like rice. Maize and barley and gram can be baked with hot sand and easily ground into flour and eaten with salt or jaggery without any further cooking as is done in Bihar.

It may become necessary and our people must be prepared, for a further reduction in the ration cereals, particularly of rice.

Above all we must each and all be prepared to share whatever we have with others. Each one of us must examine his little store and spare what he can out of it, even at inconvenience to himself. Those who have any large stock, either as producers or as traders, must realise the seriousness of the situation and produce it for being pooled for the common good. They need have no fears as they will get a fair price for it which is not likely to be permitted to rise any further. On the other hand, there will be real risk in stocking when others are starving. The overall picture although gloomy, is not altogether dark. The critical period is short.

COURAGE ABOVE ALL

Although flood in some parts and short rain in others, which were inevitable in a big country like India, have caused some damage. Nature on the whole has been kind during the current season and we are expecting a normal crop. Some of the minor rainy season crops like the Aus rice of Bengal and adjoining provinces and maize in Bihar and other provinces are already harvested or in the process of being harvested. They can and will relieve the pressure to some extent in the areas concerned. The principal millet and rice crops will be available by the end of the year if not before. Our people have a knack of facing up to calamities which may well break others. We need all the skill and determination we can muster to produce more and save what little we can, remembering that every little addition to the common pool is going to make a difference to the man in difficulty. We need to show in a practical way fellow-feeling and sympathy for those of our countrymen who are in distress. We all have to make a pull, a strong and determined pull, and we shall have passed the crisis. We refuse to be defeated. Courage, discipline, fellow-feeling and a little sacrifice by each for all and by all for each cannot fail to see us through.

DR. LOHIA ON HIS PLANNED VISIT TO GOA

"This Time Either We Win Or I Do Not Get Out Of The Place"

BOMBAY, Sept. 23, (A.P.I.): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Congress Socialist Leader, is leaving for Goa this week to guide the Goan people in their civil liberties movement. Dr. Lohia met Mahatma Gandhi two days ago at Delhi and, it is learnt, told him about his impending visit.

Dr. Lohia today vehemently criticised what he described as the "stupidity of the Portuguese Government in persistently denying civil liberties to the people of Goa. He said: "Really, it is a very small matter. The question of civil liberties that we have raised is irrespective of Portuguese sovereignty. It is thoroughly incomprehensible how the Portuguese Government could have got so rattled about it."

The issues raised by the movement, Dr. Lohia explained, are simple. "We want a free press, the right to organise and the right to assemble—all expressions of freedom of thought. Any Government which denies these to the people must be cussed beyond repair."

Since his arrest and release three months ago, Dr. Lohia has been keeping himself in regular touch with happenings in Goa. "Most of the people in Goa are quite enthusiastic about the movement. Obviously, it takes some time to get organised. The National Congress of Goa has been functioning now for over a month. Last week they organised a demonstration there and a few persons were arrested."

Dr. Lohia has planned to leave for Goa on September 25 or 26. "My present visit was planned even when I was in Goa last time. I had decided then that I would visit the place again within three months."

Talking about his plans after he reaches Goa, Dr. Lohia added: "This time either we win or I do not get out of the place."

Dr. Lohia referred to the Goa Government's way of dealing with persons arrested in connection with the movement and said: "They courtmartial the arrested persons. It is Fascist law that is operating in Goa today."

A number of representative Goans met Dr. Lohia this morning.

ETCETERA

WITHOUT COMMENT—

JERUSALEM, Sept. 22: A threat "to fight Britain in Palestine and all over the world" was made by the "Voice of Fighting Zion", the secret radio transmitter of the terrorist organisation, Irgun Zvei Leumi.

—Reuter.

* * *

One of the non-officials resolutions submitted for consideration to the A. I. C. C. is that untouchability should be ruthlessly removed and abolished.

We protest against such a sinister suggestion. For it means in effect the forcible liquidation of Amedkarism.

* * *

The Frontier Provincial Muslim League has condemned the aerial bombing in Waziristan which took place early in August and regrets all the more that the Congress Government (formed on September 2) "should have resorted to such barbarous practice....."

This abolition of relativity in time must be envied even by an Einstein.

* * *

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, however, condemns this "latest propaganda line" as designed to mislead tribesmen against Pandit Nehru's Government.

The Frontier Leader is evidently not only no mathematical genius; he is also too simple minded to know that everything is fair in love and war.

* * *

Comrade Joshi is reported to have said at Beswada "the Communist Party has not been banned because of the serious consequences that may follow such a step both at home and abroad."

O. K., boss. Have it your own way.

* * *

A report comes from Australia that a Kangaroo shot at a man with a gun.

We are not impressed. Here man stabs man with a knife.

* * *

South Africa and Australia—respective contributions one or two divisions?—want that Powers (especially South Africa and Australia) which have "contributed substantially" to the liberation of Italian colonies should be consulted in their final disposal.

India which did not contribute as "substantially"—only a little over as much as the substantial contributors together—need not, of course, be consulted.

* * *

Mr. Ted Bramley, a London Communist leader, has declared that Britain's foreign policy has to answer for hostility to Russia, the restoration of Greek monarchy, continued recognition of Franco Spain and "the tragic continuation of imperialist policy in Palestine."

Could this last be further 'clarified' please?

* * *

A Soviet writer in "Pravda" considers Mr. Winston Churchill's oratorical achievement at Zurich as moth-eaten, mouldy and Munichy.

In fact, it is a Churchill special.

Severe Strictures Against Income-Tax Tribunal

Is Speculation A Business?

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chagla.)

Messrs. Govindram Bros Ltd. ..... Assessees.

Versus.

The Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay.

While differing on the question whether speculation was business, Their Lordships held that on the facts of the case there was no evidence at all for the finding of the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal that the assessee company's business of cotton and of silver were not the same business.

The assessee company carried on speculation in wheat, linseed, silver and cotton. In 1939 it incurred losses in silver speculation and it carried forward this loss of Rs 71,008 to the next year. That year it made profits from speculation in New York cotton and against those profits the assessee company claimed to set-off the previous year's losses in silver speculation. Section 24 (2) of the Income-Tax Act permitted set-off of losses only against profits from the "same" business. The question which was therefore referred to the High Court was whether in the circumstances of the case the assessee company was entitled to the set-off claimed by it.

The Income-Tax Tribunal had held that speculation in New York cotton was not the same business as speculation in silver and the assessee company was not entitled to the set-off claimed by it. On a Reference the matter first came up before the High Court in October 1944 when it was referred back to the Tribunal for a clearer finding on facts. The Tribunal returned the matter but in Their Lordships' opinion the supplemental case as sent up was "highly unsatisfactory", as the final fact finding authority it had not found the facts clearly and explicitly, and it would do well to study the case submitted to the Court in the English case of Cook vs. the Inspector of Texas as set out in the report and to treat it as a guide to the way in which a case ought to be stated by them.

"BUSINESS OF SPECULATOR"

Rejecting the contention that there was no such thing as the business of a speculator, His Lordship the Chief Justice stated that he could not see how a business of speculation in various commodities in which profit was anticipated was, for the purpose of determining whether it was one business or a multiplicity of businesses in any different position from the business of a stock-broker, a bookmaker or a general store. His Lordship was of opinion that there was no evidence at all that the assessee company was carrying on more than one business, and that the evidence contained in the affidavit made, on its behalf that there was only one business must be accepted as uncontroverted and that therefore the assessee company was entitled to the set-off claimed by it.

While agreeing with the Chief Justice that the assessee was entitled to set-off on the ground that there was no evidence to justify the finding of the Tribunal that the businesses in question were not the same, Mr. Justice Chagla differed from the opinion of the Chief Justice that "speculation" was by itself a nexus that connected the silver business of the assessee with the New York cotton business. His Lordship did not frankly understand the expression that a man was doing business in speculation. "Speculation" in its legal connotation only meant that a man was doing forward business. The question still remained—in what commodity he was doing forward business. He might be doing forward business in various commodities. Referring to the test laid down by Mr. Justice Rowlatt in Scales' Case (13 Tax Cases 83), Mr. Justice Chagla stated that what would make those businesses into one business was not the factor of speculation but "an inter-connection, an interlacing and an interdependance between the two businesses which had got to be found independently of the speculative character of those businesses.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the assessee company.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Mr. D. H. Nanavati, Solicitor to the Income-Tax Department, appeared for the Commissioner.

FOLAK REPLIES TO "ANTI-GHETTO" BISHOP

MANCHESTER, Sept. 23, (Reuter). The Manchester Guardian today publishes a long letter from Mr. H. S. L. Polak, doyen of the Indian legal community in London, on the subject of Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Polak was replying to a letter by Bishop Ferbuson Davies who had criticised the use by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya of the word "Ghetto" in regard to the latest segregation measure in South Africa.

Mr. Polak says, "official relations between the two Governments have been broken off because the Government of India—a responsible administration surely—is not convinced that the latest measure, which goes far beyond the Pegging Act, provides adequate evidence that Ghetto-creating mentality has disappeared from South Africa. On the contrary, they have taken deep offence at the unilateral breach of the Cape Town Agreement by the Union Government and have referred the dispute to the United Nations Assembly."

Averell Harriman Succeeds Wallace

Declares Faith In Truman's Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. (Reuter): President Truman announced last night that he will appoint Mr. Averell Harriman, now the United States Ambassador to Britain as the United States Secretary of Commerce in succession to Mr. Henry Wallace.

The news was contained in one-sentence announcement from the White House Press Secretary, Mr Eden Ayres.

Mr. Harriman has a strong background in business and Government service, including Ambassadorship in Russia before he became the United States representative in London.

Mr. Harriman took up his duties as Ambassador in London on April 22 last.

He had previously been for four years the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Although born in great wealth, Mr. Harriman was noted for his enthusiastic support to President Roosevelt's New Deal. For some two and a half years before going to Moscow, he was President Roosevelt's personal representative in Britain on lend-lease duties.

Mr. Harriman is 54 and has travelled all over the world attending every major international conference during the war as President Roosevelt's special envoy.

HARRIMAN SUPPORTS BYRNES

The A.P.A. adds: Mr. Harriman declared today. "I fully support the foreign policy of President Truman and Mr. Byrnes as laid down by President Roosevelt."

"There lies the road to peace", he said in a formal statement issued at the U. S. Embassy, in London in connection with the announcement of his appointment to succeed the Henry Wallace.

United States embassy sources in London said that Mr. Harriman had planned to go to Paris for a few days.

The exact purpose of the visit was nor disclosed, but it was pointed out that he would have an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Byrnes.

The appointment of Mr. Harriman received almost unanimous praise from the American Press and public.

The New York "Times" in a leader said: "It is a superlatively good choice. The position requires the attribute with which Mr Harriman is invested, that of courtesy and grace in ordinary relations of daily living."

JAWAHAR TO RELINQUISH PRESIDENTSHIP

(Continued from Page 1.)

Just then he was not in a position to correctly assess the state of affairs and India should avoid making a wrong decision. All the facts were not before them.

They, however, realised that two powerful nations in the world, the United States and Russia could make and unmake things. They could bring about lasting peace or disaster.

RETORT TO COMMUNISTS

Pandit Nehru referred to the Communists in India and said that they were opposed to the fundamental policy of the Congress at a critical time in its history. This conflict should not be taken to indicate that India was against Russia, a Communist State.

Whatever Foreign Policy the present Interim Government might formulate it would be that of a free country. Our Foreign Policy would be for peace in the world. Accordingly, in international councils our representatives will work as peacemakers. We are for peace and not for war, he said.

NEW FRONTIER POLICY

Earlier Pandit Nehru said that they should have a new Frontier Policy. Problems in the tribal areas should be solved differently. The Congress had all along urged a revision of the policy. The Congress was opposed to aerial bombing and had condemned it in the past. Now, soon after the Government had taken charge they heard there was bombing on the Frontier. The first information he got on the subject was from Badshah Khan (Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan). He (Nehru) did whatever he could in this regard. He was grateful to Badshah Khan for the timely public statement he issued. The question now remained as to what should be the Interim Government's Frontier policy, especially with regard to the tribal areas. The old policy was there in existence for over a century. Now that must be changed.

The tribal policy affected the whole of India. Our policy he said should be that we maintain brotherly and friendly relations with the tribal people. They were not foreigners but our own kith and kin.

BALUCHISTAN PROBLEM

There was the question of Baluchistan, where there was no responsible Government. It was a big problem which faced the Interim Government and something must be done immediately.

We Have Not Fully Realised Our Dream, Says Jawahar

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the national flag this morning in the ground in front of the A.I.C.C. meeting hall.

Pandit Nehru said, "The Tricolour is the symbol of India's freedom. How many times we have gathered under he flag and unfurled it. How many times we have fallen but again marched forward. This is the way how nations move forward. We have not yet fully realised our dream. We have got over our outside enemy but he is not yet completely crushed. We have yet to get over our internal quarrels and differences and it can only be done through mutual love and toleration.

"We have gathered under this flag at a time when a new page in India's history is being turned. At this time we should not forget our basic principle of fighting for the emancipation of four hundred million people of our country, raising their standard of living, working for Hindu-Muslim unity and complete freedom"

After the flag saluting ceremony Pandit Nehru inspected a guard of honour.

While Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unfurling the flag about fifty Scheduled Class boys attempted a hostile demonstration about 250 yards away but they were dispersed by the police.

LEAGUE WALK-OUT IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Campaign Of Calumny Against Govt. Would Recoil On Opposition, Warns Home Minister

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA COUNCIL HALL, Sept 23. —Fourteen members of the Muslim League Party led by Mr. A. A. Khan, Deputy Leader of the Party, walked out of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to "mark their strong protest" against the passage of the Bombay District Police Amendment Act.

Before making their exit, however, Mr. Khan made an eloquent speech which might be described as the swan song of his party to the bill. In the course of this speech Mr. Khan who had returned to the House today after a brief illness stated that the bill sought to place in the hands of the executive, unlimited powers the object of which is to deprive the citizens of liberties—liberties, which, as a result of the exercise of hundred years of Jurisprudence in this country, the ordinary citizens regards as his inherent right.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue while deploring the attitude of the Opposition reiterated the determination of the Government not to use the powers conferred by the bill to hamper legitimate social or political activity. But stern measures would be taken against all acts of hooliganism which fall within the provisions of the bill because such acts could neither be social nor political. The Government would never tolerate hooliganism from whomsoever it proceeds.

Taking the argument to a political plane, Mr. Desai said that Opposition tactics were the result of bitterness caused by frustration. Because of this, they had taken up an impossible attitude which would only harm them. The Bill was then read for the third time and passed.

POLICE ACT AMENDING BILL

Having disposed of the District Police Act Amendment Bill, House took up consideration of the Sister bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act. By closing time, the House had finished the first reading and second reading and were engaged in clause by clause consideration.

Mr. S. A. Dange in Opposing First Reading of the Bill made a no able contribution to the debate. Speaking with delightful irrelevance Mr. Dange converted the occasion to a platform for Soviet Russia and cleverly put over the policy of the Communist Party of India. With characteristic nonchalance, he met interruptions with sharp sallies. When he was growing eloquent about a goonda who in other circumstances may be a hero, there were some mock cheers. He said referring to Congress members, "I don't mind if they include me" and then he added significantly "we know each other."

In the course of his speech before announcing the decision of the League Party to walk out Mr. Khan said that Government seemed to think that the powers conferred by the provisions of the Bill would not be abused because the power was conferred by democratic procedure and by the will of the majority. It was not the source of power but the restraints placed on its exercise that prevents its abuse.

Continuing Mr. Khan said that till 1937 it was the fashion to attribute communal strife to the "divide and rule" policy of the British Government. But when in that year when the preservation of Law and Order was made a responsibility of the provincial Government a new cause was discovered. This was the "Goonda." In the name of the Goonda, the Government was taking power not only to check the Goonda but whosoever may have the courage and honesty to tell it that the policy pursued by it is wrong, that the course adopted by it is repressive. The Opposition had moved several amendments to the Bill to modify its provisions so as to mitigate their sternness. Instead of allaying the apprehensions of those who felt that certain liberties were being taken away-liberties without which life in this country would be reduced to slavery and serfdom Government had accepted a solitary amendment which sought to make the provisions harsher.

Proceeding Mr. Khan said that it was ridiculous to say that it was the Goonda that started a communal riot. There was a feeling of relation arising out of success on the one side and a feeling of frustration on the other. This provided a favourable atmosphere for combustible material. The Police who had been so obnoxious to the members of Government had now become the favourites and were being clothed with special powers.

He averred that while peace could not be found by such means. It could be found if all the 175 members of the House unitedly pledged themselves to end communal strife.

At the end of Mr. Khan's speech, League party members folded their papers and trooped out.

DESAI'S REPLY

Replying after their exit, Mr. Morarji Desai said that he could not understand the attitude of the Opposition when unlimited patience had been shown in the face of their delaying tactics. He refuted the suggestion that he had kept away from the debate and said that he had replied to all reasonable arguments. If he did not speak oftener, it was because he did not want to help the time wasting manoeuvres of the Opposition.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RIOTING

Referring to Mr. Khan's statement that Goonda was not responsible for riots, the Home Member said that nothing was more true than that that landlord, the profiteer and the black marketeer should get priority in all police measures.

Mr. Dange also indicated that there could be no objection to such powers as were conferred by the two bills if they were exercised by elected magistrates.

27 KILLED IN RLY. ACCIDENT

GORAKHPUR, Sept. 23 (API).—Twenty-seven passengers were killed and about 70 others were injured when the Kathiawar-Lucknow Express on the O. T. Railway section was derailed between Dighwara and Baragopal Railway stations about 185 miles from Gorakhpur, at 1-15 a.m. today Monday, it is learnt.

The engine, the brake-van, one third class and one inter class bogies are reported to have capsized The driver is said to be safe.

A relief train left Gorakhpur for the scene of the accident at 5-30 this morning. A number of railway officers, including the Resident Engineer and the Chief Engineer, have proceeded to the spot.

The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, he says. A relief train from Sonepur, with medical supplies, arrived at the scene early this morning. Medical assistance was also given by two doctors from Dighwara and by the Civil Surgeon, Chupra.

Eleven injured persons were sent to Smastipur railway hospital by a passenger train and 19 were sent to Chupra Civil Hospital by a Special train. The line is expected to be cleared by this evening.

CLASH AT SANGAMNER

12 Hour Curfew Imposed For Two Days

AHMEDNAGAR, Sept 23 (API) — A communal clash resulting in one stabbing and injuries to eight persons has been reported from Sangamner. Two houses are reported to have been burnt. Section 144 I.P.C. has been promulgated, and a twelve-hour Curfew has been imposed for two days. The District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, Municipal President and other local leaders have left for the scene of the clash.

It is learnt that the trouble started with a quarrel between two persons of different communities and developed into a bigger clash, when mobs of rival communities gathered on the streets and resorted to stone-throwing. The Mamlatdar of Sangamner one Sub-Inspector of Police and two Constables are reported to have received injuries from stones. The police are stated to have dispersed the mobs with dummy-gun firing.

Leaders of both the communities are trying to restore peace and the situation is now under control.

KHER PRAISES AHMEDABAD EXAMPLE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23: Mr. B. G. Kher who passed through Ahmedabad this morning on his way to Delhi by air, expressed satisfaction when told that about 500 Congressmen had been posted at various points in the city.

"This is as it should be", said Mr. Kher. "Ahmedabad has set an example which Bombay will follow."

BID TO AVERT HOTEL WORKERS' STRIKE

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA Sept. 23.

In connection with the notice of strike given by the Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union, Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, the President of the Union, met Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, here yesterday.

It may be recalled that on August 29 the Union served a notice of strike on behalf of 3,500 of its members ranging from head cooks to hamals employed in some of the bigger residential hotels and clubs. Although negotiations for a settlement were initiated, nothing definite seems to have happened so far.

Mr. Nanda, I understand, gave a sympathetic hearing to the Union's case and promised to communicate with Mr. Ayyangar, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, who is trying to bring the parties together with a view to avert the strike.

"BIG FOUR" FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET TODAY

PARIS, Sept. 23. (Reuter): The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers will meet here tomorrow afternoon, it was officially learned tonight.

The purpose of the meeting would be to "expedite" the Peace Conference and bring about its conclusion before the United Nations' Assembly meets on October 23.

A. I. C. C. Ratifies Formation Of Interim Govt.

(Continued From Page 1)

stige and lose its revolutionary outlook by joining the Government. He said that the A. I. C. C. should rectify the mistake and "remove the leaders out of darkness".

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY BY SLOGANS

Sardar Pratap Singh, member of the Working Committee, said that the Congress leadership was not carried away by slogans. It was fighting for power for the people and the A. I. C. C. should have confidence in those who took up the Interim Government. If the goal of the Congress to achieve independence was not realised then it was open to the Committee to launch a struggle. True revolutionary ardour, he said, could not be dampened by the participation in the Interim Government.

SOCIALISTS TO STAY NEUTRAL

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, said that the formation of the Interim Government was the result of the policy of the Congress. People knew that he and his colleagues in the Socialist Party were opposed to that very policy which led the Congress to take up the Government. Hence the responsibility for taking up office was that of the Congress and not of the Socialists. Nevertheless, the Socialists were with the Congress. The Interim Government today was a fact and the Socialists did not want the Government to resign. In regard to the resolution before the house, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said that the Socialists would not oppose the resolution but they would not vote for it either.

SAHAJANAND'S CRITICISM

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati (Bihar) opposed the resolution. He said that the idea of the Constituent Assembly as contained in the Cabinet Mission's proposal appeared to be a "conspiracy". He asked why the summoning of the Constituent Assembly was being postponed from time to time.

GHAFFAR KHAN CLARIFIES IT

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier leader, said he would like to clear any misunderstanding that might have been created by some speakers who referred to the bombing in the tribal areas. The air operations, he said, took place before the Interim Government was installed. The British authorities kept it a secret. He heard about the bombing on August 30 and immediately he told his brother Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier of the N.W.F.P., about it. Dr. Khan Saheb saw the Governor the following day. September 1, who confirmed the aerial bombing and said it was being stopped. He understood actually air operations ceased on September 1 and the Interim Government had nothing to do with the order for air action.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee also opposed the resolution.

Maulana Hifzur Rehman (United Provinces) said that he would have liked the Congress keeping out of office, so long as India was not independent. He criticised the composition of the Interim Government and said it would have been better if the five seats allotted to the League had not been filled in.

Maulana Hifzur Rehman added that on the one hand the door was kept open for the Muslim League to enter the Government while on the other Congress Muslims were being appointed with the condition they should give up office when the League elects to enter. No honest and self-respecting Nationalist Muslim could submit to such a procedure. He opposed the resolution.

ACHUT'S CRITICISM

Mr. Achut Patwardhan, the Congress Socialist Leader, said that the Congress leaders by their participation in the Interim Government were treading on very slippery ground. At the Bombay meeting of the A.I.C.C., the President and other leaders assumed the Committee that the Congress was entering the Constituent Assembly without any commitments. But later on they had to declare that they accepted the Cabinet Mission's statement in its entirety. Mr. Patwardhan thought that that was due to the pressure from the Viceroy, the Muslim League and the Princes.

Mr. Patwardhan said he wanted to move an amendment but that had not been possible. He would, however, press for the views mentioned in the amendment. The administration of India, he said, should not be carried with the help of Alien troops. Foreign troops must be withdrawn. He would prefer Hindus and Muslims fight among themselves rather than keep foreign troops in India to maintain order. After all, both the communities must one day ultimately realise that they must live together in this country and live in peace.

AZAD REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

AZAD REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

Replying to the debate, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that the A. I. C. C. should differentiate between the end and the means, although it was human nature to ignore such difference. During the last sixty years of its career, the Congress did not join the machinery of the Government to achieve its object. The method it adopted was but a means to an end and not the end itself. The goal of the Congress was Complete Independence. It so happened that prolonged political agitation and struggle became almost an article of faith, that there were Congressmen today who believed that a struggle was an end in itself and were hesitant to abandon it.

"Our achievement today is because of the methods we employed in the past", the Maulana said. He added: "Today our goal—freedom—is within sight. With the change in circumstances and particular situation in which we find ourselves, we must change our methods as well. Today we are in such a position that by joining the Government we could increase our strength enormously. Times have changed. The British Government has changed. The British Government has been compelled to change its attitude. We must, therefore, change our attitude as well and adopt means to hasten our march to freedom."

NO GOING BACK ON POLITICAL ASPECT.

Maulana Azad denied that there was any change in the attitude of the High Command towards the Cabinet Mission's proposals between July last when the A.I.C.C. met in Bombay and now. He stood by every word which he uttered then. He would repeat it again that the Congress was entering the Constituent Assembly without any conditions and reservations imposed on it. They were entering the Constituent Assembly as free men to frame a free constitution. The Congress stood for complete independence and it would strive without any conditions and limitations for the achievement of freedom. That, of course, was the political aspect of the problem.

But then unfortunately there was a communal aspect as well. Due to circumstances over which the Congress had no control, the communal aspect had assumed a proportion which could not be ignored and which must be solved. For its solution, it was found that certain clarifications of the Congress' stand point was necessary. He did not think there was any contradiction in the Congress stand.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, twelve members voting against in a house of 258.

INTERIM GOVT. MEMBERS ON CONGRESS CABINET.

Pt. G B Pant moved: "No one will be debarred from the membership of the Working Committee or any other body of the Congress on account of his holding office in the Interim Government."

He said that the Working Committee had given liberty to members to express their views freely on this subject. Pt. Nehru, he added, had not joined the Government of his own free will; he was there because we asked him to be there. The resolution approving the formation of the Interim Government had been passed by the house and after that were members who had joined that Government to be considered unworthy of serving the country as members of the Working Committee? Pt. Pant admitted that the Interim Government's powers were at present limited but he reminded the House it was a Cabinet with great potentialities.

The Working Committee without these members, said Pt. Pant, would not have the same prestige or influence; and we were not justified in depriving the Committee of that prestige and influence.

Pt. Pant referred to the example of free and democratic countries, where party heads were heads of Government also. India was not free yet, but we had to find a way in which the work of the Congress and of the Government might be carried on without conflict. "Let us have no ban on members of the Government remaining members of the Committee. We may if we like, leave it to the discretion of the members themselves to decide whether to remain or keep out."

PART OF FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, supporting the resolution, contended that joining the Interim Government was part of the fight for freedom. He reminded the House that if participation in the Interim Government did not bring us nearer to the goal, it was open to us to call the members back. We would be doing no justice to these trusted leaders if we feared that by joining the Government they would lose their independence of mind and become Government men.

TWO AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Misra moved an amendment to the effect that "no one be debarred from the membership of any elected body of the Congress on account of his holding office in the Interim Government or any Provincial Government but he or she shall not be eligible for membership in any Executive body in the Congress."

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, opposing the original resolution, suggested that it should be amended so that "the number of members of the Interim Government together with the Ministers of Provincial Governments shall in no case exceed one-third of the total strength of the body concerned and that these members shall not hold any office thereon".

IRRELEVANT SPEECH

Mr. Tyagi said that democracy required that the Government must either face a strong and free opposition by the people or must submit to the control of the people from outside. "In India", he said, "we have monopolised all politics and left no strong party to oppose our Governments. It is, therefore, necessary that we must have outside control over both the Interim as well as Provincial Governments."

He went on to illustrate his argument by referring to the alleged highhandedness of one of the district officers of the U.P. Government with regard to grain collection.

The President intervened with a heavy hand and called the speaker to order, declaring he had never in his experience of the A.I.C.C. heard a more irrelevant speech.

Mr. Tyagi expressed disagreement with the Chair's ruling and cut short his observations.

Mr. Jagannatha Rao moved a further amendment to provide that no one be debarred from the membership of the Working Committee or any other body of the Congress except the Parliamentary Board on account of his holding office in the Interim Government.

SIDHWA'S PLEA FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa moved his amendment to the effect that the President should also be free to continue in office after joining the Government. Mr. Sidhwa said that present circumstances demanded close co-operation between the Working Committee and the Government.

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan mentioned that the Working Committee had refrained from giving any positive lead in the matter; it remained for members assembled to give a decision. His personal view was that members of Government should cease to be members of the Working Committee.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad referred to what happened in 1937 when the same question was raised with regard to membership of Provincial Ministries and of the Working Committee and it was decided that membership of the two bodies should be kept separate. After the recent elections, however, this decision was kept in abeyance and the position was discussed at the meeting of the Working Committee.

Maulana Azad revealed that six members of the Working Committee were against permitting simultaneous membership of the Working Committee and of the Government, while seven or eight were in favour of it.

It was therefore decided to leave the decision to the A. I. C. C.

Giving his personal view, Maulana Azad declared that the country had not reached that stage in its journey towards independence when he could allow the same person to retain membership of the two bodies together. The Interim Government, he declared, was only a halfway house on the road to independence, and when members of the Working Committee were also members of that Government, the country was apt to make the mistake—the dangerous mistake—that the final goal had been reached and people would weaken and get bogged in the maze of inaction.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, opposing the resolution said the passing of the resolution would end a very good tradition built up by the Congress. Nothing would be farther from the truth than to suggest that these leaders would give up their fight for freedom once they joined the Government, but the fight for freedom would not be carried on with the same vigour if leaders were called upon to conduct it on two fronts.

Mr. Annapurnayya, opposing, said that it was a poor tribute to the organising capacity of their leaders to say that the Congress would be unable to fill the gap left by those leaders. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel had trained many leaders in the Congress. There was enough talent among the rank and file of the Congress to fill the gap.

Sardar Pratap Singh supporting the resolution said the situation now was different from that in 1937 and there was therefore, nothing wrong in altering the decision taken in that year. He was of the view that any attempt to debar members of the Interim Government from continuing as members of the Working Committee would produce the impression among the general public that joining the Government was something wrong or bad. Such an impression should not be permitted to spread.

PURSHOTTAM'S FEARS

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, opposing said:— "The Congress is above personalities and I am perfectly certain that in the Congress we have sufficient talent to fill the places of these leaders no doubt with their help for a certain amount of time." He pointed out that in 1921 when the Congress underwent a transformation with the advent of Gandhiji all the leaders who today were tested and tried leaders were entirely new men.

If members of Government were also members of the Executive he was afraid that being after all human beings they would try to dominate the Congress.

Master Mota Singh (Punjab) opposing the resolution said: "We cannot tolerate a personality like Pandit Nehru to work in the Interim Government under the British King." If the members of the Working Committee are allowed to be members of the Government it would become a precedent, which would be difficult to shake off.

The house adjourned till 9 tomorrow morning when the debate will be resumed.

Bharati, India's Bard Of Freedom

Poet Who Revolutionised Masses And Gave Them Message Of Liberation

Glorious tributes were paid to the memory of Subramania Bharati, India's freedom poet and Revolutionary by various speakers at his twenty-fifth death anniversary functions arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Tamil Sangam on Saturday and Sunday. Shri V. Ramaswami endeared to the Tamil literary world as "Va Ra", a friend of Bharati and his associate during the later's exile at Pondicherry, who had specially come down to Bombay was the principal speaker on both days.

Speaking on "Bharati, the Great Poet," Va Ra, referred to the poet's life at Pondicherry and the hardships he had to contend against. Bharati was a poet without compare, he said, and he had to fight ignorance of the masses and conservatism of the classes whose aim in life seemed to be a comfortable job. Bharati, through his genius, revolutionised men's minds, conveyed to them high ideals in words simple, yet full of meaning and beauty. He taught them to be brave, honest, selfless and tolerant. The first thing he wanted children to learn was freedom from fear. The emancipation of women and the uplift of the Untouchables were his prime theme when society was yet tied to hidebound traditions. As a poet Bharati was the only one who handled all the various human emotions in his work. In handling 'Nava Rasas', in his multifarious literary pieces, he showed the acme of perfection and towered over many of the well-known poets. A born fighter and apostle of freedom, he had to wage war against the slave mentality of the masses, the snobbery of the classes, the Pandit, pedant, priest and the European exploiter. As a crusader against fatalism, the poet set his face against escapism from life and advocated joyous living for all. Herein he gave a new hope and a new message of liberation to the masses.

A noteworthy feature of the second day's proceedings was the speech by two students who had won prizes at the Bharati oratorical contest.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor, "The National Standard" presided over the function on Sunday. He pointed out that Bharati Day celebrations this year acquired a special significance by the fact that Bharati's ardent dream of freedom for the country was coming true. The poet had indignantly asked "When will these Fetters go—the Fetters on Mother's Feet?" Jawaharlal and Vallabhbhai were there breaking those fetters.

Paying a tribute to the speaker of the day Mr. Srinivasan said that Sri Va. Ra. was an even greater thinker than a writer. He was not a reaper of rich rewards but a ploughman who ploughed deep and well broke up the dead earth and made it fertile.

O. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

I stepped into the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" in 1938. I have not experienced so pleasing a sensation ... when I walked into my room yesterday and saw a huge pile of letters and post-cards addressed to "Off My Chest".

There has not been enough time to assimilate their contents, but a hurried glance through them makes me say one word to the writers of these letters. The word is "Thanks."

Letters have come from men and women in all walks of life and they go to make up the most kind, friendly and appreciative letters I have received.

They are to my mind the best certificates this column could have received. They make up for much of the disillusionment which one feels as a result of personal struggle and frustration. And they go to prove that there are in this world many generous and appreciative people whom I have not yet met.

Today's was only the first batch of letters and I prefer to wait till more (if any) arrive before indicating to you what the readers of this column want.

There are some just criticisms made which will have to be taken up. The point is that a columnist is never the final authority and his bit of space is after all part of the whole paper, which is necessary for the writer and his readers to bear in mind.

There is, moreover, not the freedom allowed in India to a columnist as is allowed in Britain and America. But, I feel sure, a time is coming when this position will change in Indian journalism, for this appears to be the age in which much is changing in India and the world.

However, the best reward for writing is that it is read. And, while talking of chests, I cannot help confessing that mine feels slightly oversize today. It is only human that I should feel this way.

It will take time to discuss the column's future in terms of the letters received. But I'll be there at your breakfast table and you'll have that straight stuff which you all seem to like. It will clean, strong, and unfraid.

One word about a number of Englishmen who've written to me. "Don't Quit". I say because for those like you, there'll always be room in this country.

More letters are wanted. So, if you are a reader, don't fail to write. Address your comments to Off My Chest "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

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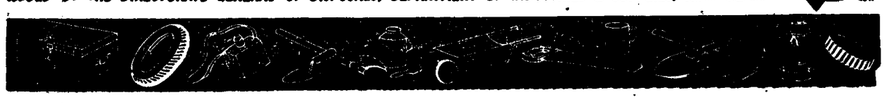
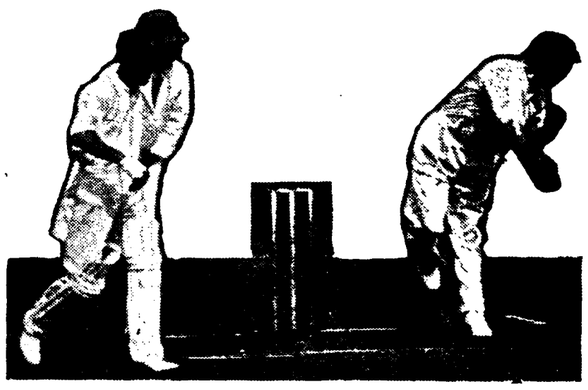


World's Greatest Cricket Story VIII

Secrets Of Big Cricket

By Walter Hammond



AMATEURS vs PROFESSIONALS

It seems a little belated, in the era of the Atom Bomb to reopen the age old controversy of the Amateur Vs. the professional. But even today this evil relic of feudalism exists in many sporting rings of many countries and in addition to the two classes there has sprung up a new class, the Shamateur.

Hammond was a professional cricketer for 17 years and then turned Amateur. In fact he captained players and Gentlemen in successive years and had therefore studied the problem firsthand from both sides.

His suggestions to tone down the vexing distinctions are therefore all the more valuable.

Having started to talk about cricket controversies, I should like to say something about the discussion that goes on about the difference between amateurs and professionals.

I have been both, and have, in fact, captained Players and Gentlemen in successive years, so I have seen this problem from both sides.

It sounds a funny thing to say that I turned amateur because I could make more money that way, but it is true enough. At the end of the 1937 season, I found myself face to face with a very big decision. For seventeen years, I had been a professional cricketer, enjoying all the fun, touring Australia and South Africa and the West Indies, playing in Test at home, and enjoying every minute of it—but not making very much money, despite my good fortune in being one of the most successful players of my era. Moreover, I had no prospect of any real future.

Bread And Butter —But No Cake!

The plain fact is that the professional cricketer is not adequately recompensed compared with the leading lights of other professions. No professional can make a fortune out of the game, or anything approaching a fortune. It is almost impossible for him to follow any other career while playing big cricket; and I know several men, probably quite good enough to play for England, who have stuck to Saturday afternoon cricket, so as to earn a decent living and retain a promising future. At the end of a famous career, the professional can only hope—at best—for enough money to supply the plain necessities of life—bread and butter, but certainly no cake except perhaps on Sundays.

There is something wrong when a great country like this has to be represented by men who lose by it, and must miss perhaps some of her finest players because they cannot afford to play international cricket.

A chance injury may put a man out of the game at any age, and nothing can compensate him for the years he must then lose, nor is any proper compensation attempted. Very few professionals play beyond 45, an age at which in other professions, a man is getting to the top of his job.

Some Suggestions

All this did not suit me at all and for a year or two I had been looking round to see whether I could make myself sufficiently useful to big business to earn what I felt I was worth. In 1937, the chance came my way to build up a future of a more promising sort; and I discovered that this would allow sufficient time off to carry on my cricket as an amateur. I took my chance, and have tried to make the best of it since.

I have never been sorry, though I get a twinge now and again when I recall the old days of carefree fun. But the amateur has fun, too; and I can truthfully say that my change of satus has not made a farthing's difference to all my cricket and other friendships.

I think, though, that having seen the game from both sides, I shall not be misunderstood if I make a few suggestions that I believe would be for the good of cricket, and that are overdue in this democratic age. I should like to see the "one door for pros, and another for gentlemen" attitude finished with; and I think one dressing room is enough for one team, instead of having the bother of sending messages from one to the other.

Useless Hypocrisy

I think the placing of initials might remain as at present, since it does no harm to anyone and gives the public a guide which is sometimes interesting; but there could be changes in other ways. I see no reason why amateurs should not receive some direct payment from Clubs, where such an arrangement would be mutually satisfactory. We all know quite well that a job is 'created' for a fine amateur player who cannot afford to turn out for nothing, and it seems a pity to make use of a sort of hypocricy which deceives hardly anyone.

Having settled the amateur-professional controversy in my own case, I found myself immediately plunged headlong into new problems. Most perplexing of all was that the chance of captaining England in the forthcoming Tests against the Australians came my way.

This was very flastering to me. Lord Hawke, who was still alive in 1938, had once said in a public speech:—"Please God, no professional shall ever captain England!"—and he was still a very great and much respected figure in big cricket circles. And to him, once a professional was always a professional. If Sutcliffe had belonged to any other County than that ruled with a rod of iron by 'The Baron', there is not the slightest doubt that he would have captained England, for if ever a man earned the right to that high honour, he did. But Lord Hawke was an autocrat; when on tour, for instance, he insisted that he should lead his full team to Church on Sundays, and no excuse for absence was accepted. Yet, when the England captaincy fell to me, Lord Hawke was kind enough to approve and wish me every good fortune.

Rare Honour

I was very proud indeed to accept the captaincy of my country against Australia; but the position brought responsibilities. It is well-known that leading batsmen sometimes find the cares of captaincy spoil their scoring powers. If that should happen to me, it would be worse than useless my taking on the job, for I may say without vanity that England needed the runs I might score even more than the strategy I might be able to dictate.

I knew, too, that I should be co-opted as skipper to aid the Selection Committee in choosing men for the Tests, and should, in fact, be looked to for the last word on any doubtful name. A few years before, when an England captain insisted on a certain bowler being played, and got his way and used that bowler in a Test, and the bowler failed the whole country rose up to call him anything but blessed!

Again, if any bother like the body-line matter blew up, that would be primarily my responsibility. Even to lose a rubber against a better team is likely to mean that the unsuccessful skipper receives charming sympathy, but a new captain is sought. Or so I felt; and I knew that, in 1938, the Australian were right on top of their form with a magnificent crop of new young men, stiffened by neferious, and under the incomparable leadership of Don Bradman, who sometimes looked like beating England off his own bat.

Crop Of Calamities

No sooner was I appointed captain of England than our Test players began to fall ill one after another! Leyland hurt his shoulder. Voce strained himself and could not bowl. Allen's doctor forbade him to play for some time. Bowest get hurt. I began to dread to open my morning paper for fear of reading that Hutton had been kidnapped or Eddie Paynter fallen into a well!

To even things up a bit, fate came down heavily on my side in the matter of tossing for innings. In nine successive Tests, I won the toss; and only lost the tenth time because Alan Melville, the South African skipper, used my lucky three-penny bit. In the final Australian Test of my first series as captain, Don Bradman (who had lost five times) asked me whether the coin was quite O.K., and Sir Pelham Warner wrote:—"The England captain is an adept at spinning a coin in such a manner as to deceive his opposite number as to the side which will turn up."

Gentle Implication

Covered with blushs and keeping my fingers tightly crossed, I must modestly deny this gentle implication. I only wish I could do it—but I can't! To let you into an awful secret—I fish out any half-crown I happen to possess at the moment, spin her up....and hope for the best.

In the second Test that I captained, we came up against one of those problems that provide cricket skippers with nightmares. Ames broke a finger and we had no second wicket-keeper in the side! There was a very long-faced debate in the pavilion. Then Eddie Paynter said:—"I used to keep when I was a little kid in short pants. If there's no one else, I'll try."

So England faced Bradman McCabe and Co., with a 'keeper' who hadn't kept wicket since he wore short pants. He stood right up to Edrich and Farnes, and at that time Edrich was, for a few over, the fastest blits bowler in England.

Eddie kept the extras down and not even 'the Don" dared to sneak out of his ground. What a good plucked 'un' that grand little Lancashire batsman is!

The Jinx Again

When I was meeting the Selection Committee before the fourth Test of that series, the jinx got us again. Ames was still unable to play; Paul Gibb, chosen to keep wicket in his place, got hit on the head just before the Test; Hutton damaged his hand; Leyland broke a thumb. Then Bowes developed a knee, and the doctors flatly forbade him to play. We just could not spare him, and he knew it; so he either get a gypsy to charm the trouble away or stood the medicos some very crusty old port (I forget which) and turned out at Leeds and played a grand game.

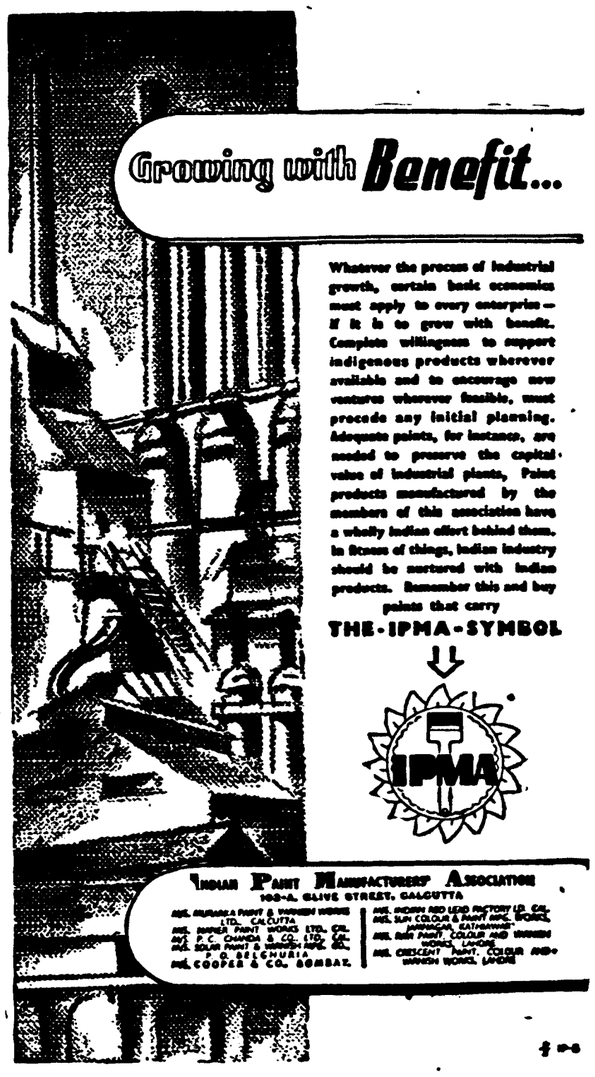
TO-MORROW: THE GREATEST AUSTRALIANS

Bid For New Water-Speed Record

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Major Sir Malcolm Campbell is pushing ahead with plans to break his 141.7 miles per hour world water-speed record with a jet-engined Bluebird, reports the "Daily Herald."

Sir Malcolm, now 61, underwent a painful and delicate eye operation a few months ago. "That saved me from blindness but now I fear I shall have to have an operation on the other eye", he said, "so I am anxious to press on with the record attempt".

Sir Malcolm first broke the land speed record in 1931.


Growing with Benefit...
Whatever the process of industrial growth, certain basic economics must apply to every enterprise—if it is to grow with benefit. Complete willingness to support indigenous products wherever available and to encourage new ventures wherever feasible, must precede any initial planning. Adequate points, for instance, are needed to preserve the capital value of industrial plants. Paint products manufactured by the members of this association have a wholly Indian effort behind them. In fitness of things, Indian industry should be nurtured with Indian products. Remember this and buy paints that carry
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FURTHER RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES

SHORT COVERING AND BULL SUPPORT IMPARTS STEADINESS

Cotton Market Quiet On Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady today with moderate short covering. The market is correcting oversold situation but in view of recent extensive price movement on both sides, new business remains restricted.

Technically the market seems totally healthy but it will be a difficult task to create a boom once again Thus we look for normal trading markets reflecting day to day political and economic developments in this country as well as abroad.

The Government of India is likely to encourage exports of Indian manufactures and tighten import control for the protection and development of indigenous industries. To translate this policy in action it will require vital changes in our economics as upto now India has remained as a big exporter of raw materials

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened today at Rs. 2960 and improved at Rs. 3010 and steadied at Rs. 3000. At this level there was steady buying and Dfds. improved at Rs. 3037. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 534 and after advancing to Rs. 540 reacted at Rs. 536 but again hardened at Rs. 544.

Bombay Dyeing shares also after fluctuating between Rs. 3145 and Rs. 3190 steadied at Rs. 3160 Kohinoors opened at Rs. 920 and after advancing at Rs. 952 reached at Rs. 942 but rallied at Rs. 950.

Simplex shares were steady at Rs. 438 and Gokaks were done at Rs. 426/4. Associated Cement shares were placed at Rs. 247. Belapur changed hands at Rs. 325 while Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 690.

On Saturday the markets displayed good deal of strength on the news that Bulls were taking delivery of a large number of Tata Steel Dfd. shares and in private Steel Dfds were quoted over Rs. 3,000. Today there was active covering and the market displayed good undertone. However one should not look for run-away markets.

As a result of day's working Tata Steel Dfds. gained Rs. a108. Ordinary Rs. 18 Bombay Dyeing lost Rs. 20 Kohinoors improved Rs. 42 Swadeshi Rs. 25 Nagpur Rs. 19 Simplex Rs. 20 Gokaks Rs. 26 and Indore Rs. 30.

COTTON MILLS

Bombay Dyeing 3160 Century 1200 Nagpur 424 Swadeshi 758 New Great 523 Simplex 438 Kohinoor 952/8 Colaba 497/8 Gokak 426 Phoenix 1035 Mysore 360 Indian Bleaching 212 Swan 445 Finlay 433 Morarji 875 Indore 866/4

STEEL

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) X D .3040/8 Tata Steel Ordinary (23) XD

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro 220 Andhra Valley 1960 Tata Power 1975 Tram (Old) 136.

CEMENT

Asso. Merger 247/8

INDUSTRIES

Burma 492/8 Alcock 562/8 Bellapur 326 Shivrajpur 52/8 Steamer (Ord) 732/8 Scindia 47/12 Premier Construction 309

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE)

Apollo 5/5 Elphinstone 111 India United (Ord) 23/14 India United (Defd.) 5/2 India Manufacturing 5150 Koorla 407/8 Khatau 415 Dawn 1650 David 240 New City 292/8 Minerva 260 Bradbury 570 Bharucha (Defd.) 15 Bharat 74/4 Madhavji 25 Model 300 Laxmi 1980 Vishnu 685 Western 5000 Standard 710 Sholapur 10.000 Sassoon Cotton 39 Hindustan 4975 Meyer 333/12 Edward 750 Tata 138/8 Ahmedabad Advance 545 Sassoon Silk 135 New Union 30/8 Poddar 370 Madhusudan 495 Madhusudan B 120 Srinivas 540 Raja Bahadur 170 Berar 500 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 210 (New) 126/4 Surat (Ord.) 258/12 New Pre. 190 Karachi 240 Broach 14 Ajmer 16/8 Amalgamated 20/12 Jaigaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 305 Bombay Suburban 240 Bombay Suburban (New) 160.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 151 Imperial 2875 P. P. 705 Central 130 India 242 Union 17 Baroda 191 Habib 165 ABC 58 Dena Bank 67 United Commercial 120 Jaipur 84 Hindustan Commercial 65 National Savings (fully paid) 91 National Savings (part paid) 54/8 Mysore 505 Exchange (Ord) X E 74 Eastern 112

INSURANCE

Oriental 7600 Empire 1380 New India 113 Jupiter 47/2 Vulcan 20/12 Indian Mercantile 86 Universal Fire 20 Vasant 26/4 British India General 28 Industrial Prudential 66 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 63.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantij 695 C. P. 107 Pachora 95.

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 242/8 Burma Petrol 6/6/6 Tata Oil XR 118 Mackenzie 220 Port Canning 110 Kemp 560 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord) 395 Indian Radio B 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 135 Wimco 600 Tata Chemical 24 Dharamsey Chemical 49 Mukund Iron 156 Dena Trust 26/3 Alembic 397/8 Supreme India 228 (New) 180 Jamwire 160 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchandnagar Industries 390 United Motor 66 A C C New 126 Baroda Glass 10/14

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 260 Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 183 Tram 58/4 Andhra Valley 1740 Tata Power 1310 Hydro 168/12 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 802/8 Swadeshi 170 Vishnu 810 Laxmi 318/12 New Great 268/12 Poddar 117 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 140 Bradbury 59¼ Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12 (2nd Pref) 150 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 147/8 Walchandnagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120 Baroda Glass 11/12

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron Steel 55/4 Bengal Steel 47/8 Indian Copper 5/8 B.I.C. 16/10 Burma Corporation 7/2 New Victoria 10/8 New Victoria Preference 11/8 Raja Preference 57 Phalton 155 Gold Mohar 490 New Kaiser Hind 580 Sajjan Mill 500 Osmanshahi 445 Ajamshahi 465 Air Services 36 Birla Motors 12/4 Marshal 13

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The Bullion Market was fairly firm today in buying by professional operators In the absence of fresh supplies the market remains manipulated and short sellers are forced to cover.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 163/8 and soon advanced at Rs 164/12 on active buying and short covering. At the rise there appeared some realising and the market steadied at Rs. 164. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 167. Gold opened at Rs. 37/8 and advanced at Rs. 98/4 and thereafter steadied at Rs. 97/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 99/12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69/4.

The market closed as under:

Ready Silver	167	4	0
Forward Silver	164	0	0
Ready Gold	99	8	0
Forward Gold	97	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The Cotton Market opened steady today at Rs. 444/8 for January delivery and advanced at Rs. 445/8 under short covering. At this level there was some realising and January quietened at Rs. 443/8 and steadied at Rs. 444.

Recently there had been active short covering under expectations of liberal exports of raw cotton to Japan. However these exports are not going to change fixed ceiling prices. The market may improve in the near future but we believe that wpith resumption of hedge selling when the new crop begins to arrive, the market will be called upon to absorb this selling.

Thereafter there was renewed selling and January contract quietened at Rs. 443

The market ruled quietly steady and finally closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:

I C C Sept.	419	8	0
I C C January	443	0	0
I C C March	450	8	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. Sept.	419	414	419
I.C.C. Jan.	442	438	441/12
I.C.C. March	449/8	445/8	449
Karachi Jan.	47/8	47/0/3	47/7/9

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The produce market was fairly steady with moderate buying. Groundnuts new crop November-December were done at Rs. 20. Linseed September-November business was reported at Rs. 24/2 while Castorseeds were placed at Rs. 23/8. Oil quotatiohs were unchanged and tone of the market was steady.

Sales Of Cloth And Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (API): A Press Note issued by the Textile Commissioner says:

"On a notification published in the Gazette of India dated 21st September 1946, the Government of India have amend Clause 18 A of the Cotton and Yarn (Control) Order 1945, the effect of which is that manufacturers are permitted to sell or agree to sell cloth or yarn to any person who, though not a licensed dealer is in possession of a certificate of registration issued by the provincial Governments.

"The above press note is being issued in pursuance of sub-rule 1 of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules."

NEW CHLORINE PLANT FOR DELHI COMPANY

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, (U.P.A.): The H. K. Ferguson Company announced today that it had signed contracts covering the design, purchasing and construction, supervision for a new chlorine plant for the Delhi cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., at New Delhi.

Construction operations on the plant will start late this Winter or early Spring. The plant will be locally owned by Indian interests with a capacity of ten tons of liquid chlorine daily with provisions for increasing its capacity to twenty tons.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through eht Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 20/9/1946 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 1,48,475

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 69,76,57,-202/7/0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

MILLS.

Apollo 5/3 5/8 5/5 5/6 5/5
Bharat 74 74/4
B. Dyeing 3175 55 90 35 70 50 60
C. India (Ord.) 417 27 21 24
Edward 740 50
Elphinstone (Ord.) 110 11 10 11
Finlay 425 22/8 32 30 39 32 36 31 35 31 33
Gokak 415 30 28 35 15 28 26
India U. (Defd.) 5/1 5/2 5/1 5/2
India U. (Ord.) 23/3 23/8 23/6 24/4 23/14 24 23/11 23/15 23/14
Indore 850 70 42/8 55 50 55 52/8 70 66/4
Khatau 415
Kohinoor 920 15 55 42 45 40 48 43 52 48 54 49 53 52
Madhavji 25
Madhusudan 490 95 92/8 500 495
Meyer 320 35 33/12
Morarji 855 75
New City 292/8
New Great 512 25 20 30 18 25
Phoniex 1020 35
Podar 360 67/8 70
Sassoon Cotton 39
Sassoon Silk 125 35
Simplex 425 38 34 40 37 39 37 38
Swadeshi 745 37 60 50 56 52 45 58
Swan 442 49 40 45
Tata 137 35/8 40 38/8

BANKS.

Baroda 192 91
Central 128 30
Exchange 74
Habib 165
Imperial (Old) 2860 75
Imperial (New) 705
India 242
Reserve 155 51
Union 16/8 17
U. Com. 120

ELEC. COS.

Ahmedabad 210
Andhra Valley 1965 70 60
Tramway (Ord.) 136/8 35/8 36
Tramway (Pref.) 58/12 58/4
Hydro 216 17 16 20
Hydro (Pref.) 168/12
Power 1975

INSURANCE.

B. I. G. 28
New India 110 14 13
Bombay Steam 730 32/8
Scindia 47/12 47 48/8 46/14 48 47/8 47/12

STEEL COS.

Bengal 46/12 47/12 47/2 47/8
I. Iron 54/12 55/10 55/4
Tata (Defd.) 2960 55 75 65 3015 2990 95 85 3005 2995 3040
Tata (Ord.) 533 32 36 35 42 35 39/8 36 44 43
Tata (2nd Pref.) 183 82 83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 568/12 62/8
A. Cement 244 47 46/8 47/8
Belapur 320 17 27 22 27 26
Burma (Old) 660 97/8 85 82/8
Burma (New) 242/8
B. B. Petrol 6 6/4 6/3/6 6/6/6
I. Bleaching 212
I. I. Trust 135
P. Const. (Old) 302 12 1 10 9
Shivrajpur 50 52/8
Tata Chemical 24/4 24/12 23/12 24
Tata Oil 110 15 13
Western India Match 570 600
A. C. C. New 125/8 25 26
Neptune 13/4 13/6

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th—9th month
London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th month.
London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th—9th month
New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/2.
New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 332 1/2.
New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329 3/4
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C.
Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 333.
Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/4.
Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/4
Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3550.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.
Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D.
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84.
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D D. Rs. 157.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2.
London/Hongkong dol. 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32.
London/Singapore dol. 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.
London/Paris Fcs. 479.70-480.30
London/Belgium Fcs 176 1/2-3/4
London/Switzerland Fcs. 17.34-36
London/Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50.
London/Denmark Kr. 19.32-36.
London/New York dol 4.02 1/2. 4.03 1/2.
London/Montreal dol. 4.02-4.04.
London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70
London/Java Fl 10.68-70
London/Bangkok Tcl 40
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold London 168.12-3.
Gold New York dol 35
Silver London 55 1/2
Silver New York 90 1/8
London Discts. 3 months 17/32 p c.
London Discts. 6 months 9/16-5/8 p c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call 1/4 p c. 3 months 1/2 p c 6 months 3/4 p c. 12 months 1 1/4 p c.
Tone:—Steady.

Dark Prospects For Mining Industry

Silver Price Insufficient To Stimulate Production

DENVER, COLORADO, Sept. 21 (U.P.A.): Mining men, who were attending the September Metal Mining Convention, today declared that the American mining industry was struggling to regain full production levels in the post-war era but the prospects look dark.

Silver production was lagging far behind the domestic consumption needs which far exceed the pre-war levels while gold mining, was suspended during the war years, is not expected to stage a come-back in the near future, with lead, zinc and copper mining being in the same position.

Miners pointed out that the post-war semi-inflationary conditions were not conducive to all out production in the mining industry.

Traditjonally, the spread between the price received for the metals and the cost of mining and milling was the greatest in times of depression when labour was plentiful and efficient and costs of supplies and equipment were low.

Mr. James A. White, Director of the Rocky Mountain Metals Foundation, declared that the new silver price of 90.5 cents per ounce which Congress recently approved was insufficient to stimulate production to any great extent in the near future and explained that most mining men regard an increase as the minimum compensation for increased production costs.

He pointed out that silver was a by-product of lead, zinc and copper and that the major production metals must pay their way despite the price of silver.

While attributed the lack of investments during the war as another factor for causing a set-back in mining activities and pointed out that money must be invested in exploration work for new deposits at least three years in advance of possible mining operations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Neal O'Donnell, Executive Vice-President of the Idaho and Maryland Mines Corporation, saw a gloomy outlook for gold production. He said that due principally to the Government curtailment of the production of gold during the war, only two large gold producing mines are now operating in the U. S. He added that mines deteriorated, mining costs skyrocketed, machinery needs increased and wages jumped substantially.

Mr. O'Donnell further added that with the 1934 gold price of $35.00 per ounce, most mines cannot afford to reopen and pointed out that in 1934 labour was plentiful, wages were low and that the Government had estaolishe! a gold quota to stimulate production. The speaker continued that when the Government boosted the price of gold in 1934, production was stimulated and the world output increased from 20,900,000 ounces in 1930 to 41,000,000 in 1940. He said that current economic conditions will forestall any such boom of the gold mining industry for some time.

Meanwhile, Mr. Donald H. McLaughlin, President of the Homestake Mining Company, said that any increase in the Treasury price of gold at present was also unlikely and declared that such a move would be considered inflationary and impossible under the prevailing conditions. He said that marginal producers suffer so acutely at times like these and that some consideration has been given to provide relief either in the form of subsidies or some other form of federal aid.

WEEKLY HAPUR MARKETS REVIEW

FOOD GRAINS

HAPUR, Sept. 20.

Despite the fact that there is very little improvement in the country's food situation as a whole which is now causing general anxiety, local grain market has remained comparatively quieter; and as a result of good maize arrivals, prices of all grains except wheat have fallen down during the week under review. Harvesting of maize has now began and given clear weather, maize arrivals may increase appreciably in the coming weeks. Meanwhile good quantities of maize from the eastern districts is being received here. Filed operations for the next wheat crop are now in full swing. It is likely that sowings may begin a bit earlier this year.

Arrivals of other food grains were very poor. The latest stock position is as follows: wheat 432, gram 4, barley 0, peas 36, bejhar 43 and others 13 khattie. Today's quotations in the market are: wheat 13/8, gram 11/8 barley 9/6, peas 10/2, bejhar 9/7, maize 8/12 old 7/12 Bajra old 7/4 Juwar 8/4.

The U. P. Government, it is learnt, have in response to public opinion decided to introduce total rationing in Hapur. This may be done from January 1947.

PULSES: Market has remained definitely easier and there was good fall under all heads except arnar. The latest quotations are: arhar 9/8, Urad 11/14 Moong 10/-, Masoor 10/5. Arnar stock is reduced to 6 lhatties. Ready offtake is extremely poor.

GUR AND SUGAR: Gur market has improved during the week due to heavy export demand. Local stock is fast depleting and it is expected that almost the whole of last year's produce would be sent outside before the new crop yield comes in. Gur is now quoted at 12/- and shakkar a-14/12. The ceiling rates for both are 11/14 and 12/12 respectively. It has been decided to introduce sugar rationing in Hapur from Oct. 15th. It is now confirmed that the U. P. Government are also agreeable to increase the 1946/47 season cane price to 1/4 per maund. There is no change in the Khandsari position.

BARDANA FUTURES: Market remained quite steady. The increasing prospects of substantial quantities of hessian and jute bags leaving India to Argentina and other countries have stimulated speculative activity. The rise in prices is steady. The following are today's quotations: Ready MD 61/12 DW 64/- Asuj 63/10 Mangsir 64/-.

GUWAR FUTURES: Market opened steady on rumours that the U. P. Government is shortly lifting ban on exports of guwar to other provinces. Agra operators bought heavily. But once it was discovered that the rumour was baseless, the market succumbed under pressure of heavy speculative unloadings. Guwar maha which was quoted at 7/-/10 on Monday fell to 6/11/7 on Wednesday and is now quoted at 6/12/9. Good crop outlook and the gradual lowering of values in the bullion futures, have tired the bulls who now seem eager to cover their commitments.

WEEKLY NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. (U.P.A.): A United Press of America review of the New York Cotton market for the week ended to-day said that prices kept an overtone of firmness this week as they see-sawed over a range of over four dollars per bale deriving support from aggressive trade buying against textile markets and strong statistical position of the commodity.

Saturday's close list ruled 39 higher to 14 lower or dol 1.95 per bale higher to 70 cent per bale lower than during the previous week. Nearby positions developed independent strength at times rising above 37 cent level before hedge selling developed sufficient volume to brake the upturn. The weakness of the Stock Market and favourable conditions for crop development also tended to bring recurring setbacks.

Purchases of old crop deliveires against sales of later positions became a trading feature. Hedging in later months was coupled with the belief that southern farmers at the present price levels will plant all cotton they possibly can and fertilize heavily.

In the spot markets the demand from mills and shippers increased considerably following the activity in the textile markets.

The Census Bureau reported that the cotton consumed in domestic mills during August totalled 855,511 bales compared to 729,988 bales used in July and 738,449 bales consumed during August last year.

In the export market, England again was reported as inquiring for American cotton requesting offers on staples ranging from seven-eights to one and one-sixteenth inches on strict low middling, middling and strict middling for January and February shipment based on December futures in New York.

AMERICAN COTTON TO SEE HIGHER PRICE LEVEL

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, (U.P.A.): The Commodity Research Bureau in a special analysis of the cotton situation today said that the near term outlook favours higher prices and that "cotton may register further gains under the impact of a tight situation in the U.S. during the next several months."

Thereafter, the Bureau analysis said, less favourable factors such as competition with foreign cottons and other fabrics as well as prospects for large 1947 crops will become of increasing importance.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Sept. 23.

Coir yarn Beypore 175/185 Quilandy 190/200 Fibre Garbled 185 Ungarbled 170 Coconuts Raw 165 Dry 200 Coconut oil 700 Copra Office 435 Dilpasand 475 Madrasmottam 525 Goodgooda 500 Pepper Wynaad 645 Country 635 Dry-ginger Chernad 400 Earnad 385 Coffee Robusta 83 Timber Pali 54 Junglewood 27 Vellapine 40 Benteak 37/40 Teak 95/97/-1/2 Mango 8/8 Teak 15.

ATHENS, Sept. 23, (Reuter): An appeal to left wing armed bands to abandon illegal activities, coupled with a warning of the Government's determination to restore order at all costs, is given by Mr Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Prime Minister, in an article in the weekly "Anexartissia."

Disposal of SERVICEABLE MOTOR VEHICLES & NAVAL EQUIPMENT by PUBLIC AUCTION

A number of Serviceable Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Cars, and Norton Triumph, Matchless, B.S.A. and Ariel Motor Bicycles will be sold by public Auction at B. VEHICLE SUB. DEPOT, DEHU ROAD, as follows:

AUCTIONEERS: M/s. JAFFER JUSSUFF, Haroon Mansions East Street, Poona.
DATE & TIME: Friday the 27th and Saturday the 28th September, 1946 at 9 a.m.

NAVAL EQUIPMENT

Radio Huts, Trailer Pumps, Canvas, Gloves, Oil Skins, Testing Equipment, Micrometers, Furniture, Cupboards, Electric Cables, Brushes Hammocks, Cordage etc., will be sold by auction at LANDING CRAFT BASE, SASSOON BARRACKS, COLABA as follows:

AUCTIONEERS: M/s. BENNET & CO., 120, Apollo Street, Bombay.
DATE & TIME: Wednesday, the 25th at 9 a.m.

Further details regarding these auctions may be secured from this office and the above mentioned auctioneers.

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DS/110

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A FIRST CLASS INDIAN ENTERPRISE TO MANUFACTURE TEXTILE MACHINERY

WANTED RESPECTABLE SHARE-SEELING AGENTS

HEAD OFFICE:—A3, CLIVE BLDGS., CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
Phone: CAL. 1817. Gram: "INTISH"

STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Controlling Office: 10, Linghi Chetty St., G. T. MADRAS.

Paid-Up Capital: Rs. 12,50,000

Transacts

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, Etc.

Applications are invited from experienced and influential persons as Organisers on salary or commission basis for Life Department at all important places in Bijapur, Belgaum, North Kanara, Dharwar, etc.

Apply to:

STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd
HAMPANKATTA, MANGALORE.
W. R. SUNITA, Branch Manager. BALKRISHNA MUDYA, Asst. Branch Manager.

CALCUTTA NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

Head Office:— CALCUTTA NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS. MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

Authorised Capital	.....	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Issued Capital	.....	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserves	.....	Rs. 15,75,000

BOMBAY BRANCHES:—
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay
188, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2
Marwari Vidyalaya Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES:

Calcutta:—(Burrabazar Canning Street, Shambazar, Bhowanipore, Kalighat, Ballygunge), Dacca, Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Barisal, Chittagong, Dibrugarh, Cuttack, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Bareilly, Madras, Delhi, Sadarbazar (Delhi), Agra, Meerut, Benares, Allahabad, Katra (Allahabad), Lucknow, Aminabad (Lucknow), Cawnpore, Meston Road (Cawnpore), Amraoti, Raipur, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Maskatibazar (Ahmedabad), Karachi, Nagpur, Itwari (Nagpur), Jubbulpore, Jubbulpore Cant., Amritsar, Lahore.

London Agent:—MIDLAND BANK LTD.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

MUTT AND JEFF—No Runs, No Hits, No Errors, No Game — By BUD FISHER

GO ON, JOE! RUN! RUN! ATTA BOY, JOE!
WHAT DO YA MEAN, OUT? THROW THAT UMPIRE OUT!
JEFF, WHERE WERE YOU TODAY?
OH, I FOUND A PASS TO THE BALL GAME SO I WENT UP TO THE STADIUM AND HAD A SWELL TIME!
I CHEERED AND I HOLLERED AN' I THREW POP BOTTLES AT THE UMPIRE AND EVERYTHING!
WHO WAS PLAYIN?
PLAYIN? MM-M NOBODY! THERE WASN'T ANY GAME!
OLD PAL
Fischer

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Virgin, South Indian, Vaishya, Graduate, aged 28, Headmistress, invites matrimonial correspondence. Write: Dr. Bhavalker, 773, Sadashiv, Poona. 3418

PERSONAL ADLETS

Any wealthy issueless Hindu willing to adopt quite healthy, lovely and charming male child 25 days old. Reasons on interview. Box No. 3391, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted — An experienced and really capable Chemist acquainted with the manufacture of Bleaching Powder for a Bleaching Powder Factory to be installed and worked in Calcutta. Apply to Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. (9820)

Applications are invited for temporary posts of Stenographers in the Office of the Joint Financial Adviser (Cotton Textiles), "Hararwala Building", Ballard Estate, Bombay. The Scale of pay is Rs. 90-5-160 with the usual Dearness and House Rent Allowances amounting to about Rs. 40/- per mensem. The candidates should be at least Matriculates with a speed of 110 words in Shorthand and 35 words in Typewriting. A higher starting salary may be allowed to deserving candidates. If selected, the candidates should be prepared to join duty immediately. The last date for receipt of applications is the 5th October, 1946. (9621)

Old-established firm requires in Madras Sales Executive preferably with experience abroad of pharmaceuticals. Apply Box 9719 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Calico Printing Master Specialist in Screen and Machine printing, also a Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Master. State experience, qualifications and salary acceptable apply to The Punjab Printing and Finishing Mills Ltd., Ludhiana, Punjab. (3354)

Wanted reliable Contractor for constructing 20 miles of road and State Buildings such as High School, Hospital, Police line, Officers' quarters, etc. Labour both skilled and unskilled, will have to be imported. Personal interview may be necessary at applicant's cost. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience and terms to Box No. 9830, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a General Manager, Chief Accountant, Agents, Accountants for a well-known Bank in Bombay. Persons with practical experience and knowledge of Banking need apply stating the salary expected, to Box No. 9828, C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Commercial Adicts. knowing lettering and lay-outs. Interview time:—11 to 2 p.m. India Culture Studio, Neptune Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3416

FINANCIAL

Wanted either sex with Finance to join a new Film Co., as Actors, Actresses, Directors, Producers and Technicians, etc. Apply with full particulars in first instance only to Post Bag No. 1098, Bombay No. 1. (3377)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockists and Agents to push the sales of our books and other stationery articles in their provinces. Very Lucrative terms. Write for details to National Publishers & Stationers (India) Ltd., Jan Mohd. Road, Anarkali, Lahore. 9829

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Get Degrees and Diplomas, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. (3394)

Wanted: Distributors for Cafaprin, India's one and only 4-tablet anna packets, unrivalled pain-fever remedy. Excellent terms. Cafaprin, Charbowdi, Poona. (3422)

BUSINESS OFFER

Old and well-established firm in South India now manufacturing certain well-known Pharmaceutical products and also a well-known product for the automobile market solicits applications from large and well established firms with extensive sales organisation to acquire sole selling rights for Bombay Presidency. Apply Box No. 3419, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. For prospectus apply Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3390)

CANVASSERS WANTED

Wanted experienced Canvasser for securing Cinema advertisement slides business. Decent salary and commission for the right man. Apply De Luxe Talkies, 40B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. (3407)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Shorthand Teacher Rs. 2/-. Complete book for self-tuition. City Booksellers Sohangunj, Delhi. (2603)

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted Office Accommodation in Fort Area with telephone facilities. Write with terms to Famous Cine Litho Works, 40B Clark Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. (3408)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporateed in England)

REQUIRED A DRAFTSMAN and TRACER, experienced in Railway work, on Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/- and Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- respectively basic, temporary in first instance.

L. V. PEREIRA,
Agent & General Manager,
(Engg.),
Barsi Light Railway,
Kurduwadi. 9810

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

NAME:
Karl Maximilian Feil
PRESENT NATIONALITY:
Austrian.
FULL ADDRESS:
Gresham Assurance House,
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Rd.,
Fort, Bombay. (9723)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
Central Office, Bombay

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Advocates or Solicitors for the post of an Assistant in the scale of Rs. 225-250-275 during probation and on confirmation Rs. 300-20-400 E.B. 25-600 (plus dearness allowance of 20% and Bombay local allowance of 10% at present in force) in the Central Debt Section, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. The applicants must not be over 35 years of age as on the 1st October 1946 and must possess in addition to high academic qualifications in law, practical experience of work in an Advocate's or Solicitor's Office for at least five years. Preference will be given to a candidate having M.L., LL.M. or other equivalent qualification. Applications should give full particulars of age educational qualifications, subjects passed in arts and in law, professional experience and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. They should be addressed to the Secretary, Reserve Bank of India, Central Debt Section, Central Office, Bombay and should reach him not later than the 15th October 1946.

The Bank does not undertake to acknowledge the receipt of applications and will not enter into correspondence regarding them. (9617)

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

No. 1268/C.B. 112-46-2
General & Revenue Secretariat,
Dated, Bangalore, 16th Sept., 1946.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from duly qualified candidates for the post of Publicity Officer to Government.

The post is permanent and carries a pay of Rs. 600-50-850. The selected candidate will be started on the minimum pay of Rs. 600/- or on a higher pay in the grade, depending on the candidate's qualifications and journalistic and publicity experience and will be on probation for a period of one year. The minimum academic qualification required is a Bachelor's Degree of any of the recognised Universities in India.

The post is pensionable and governed by the rules of the Mysore Service Regulations as regards salary, leave, pension, etc. The person selected will be required to join duty immediately on receipt of orders of appointment.

Applications should contain the following particulars:—

Age, caste or community, qualifications, present position, salary and previous service, if any.

Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should accompany the application.

If required, the candidates must be prepared to appear for an interview at their own expense.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government and sent so as to reach him on or before the 30th September, 1946.

(Sd.) V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Chief Secretary to Government. 9792

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For immediate Sale—Second-hand Thompson make Lancashire Boiler in excellent condition, 30'x 8'x160 lbs./sq. in. pressure awaiting shipment in England. Year of make 1919. Apply Western Manufacturing Co., Post Box No. 1230, Fort, Bombay No. 1. (3400)

Diesel Generating Sets—For Sale 25 KVA Diesel Generating Sets from forward consignment. Apply Western Manufacturing Co., Post Box No. 1230, Bombay No. 1. 3374

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted straw board. Please send offers to Famous Cine Litho Works, 40B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. 3410

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Indian Corrugated Rolls. For particulars and sample please communicate with Famous Cine Litho Works. 40B, Clark Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. (3409)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT (BOMBAY MOFUSSIL)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointments as Upper Division Clerks and Steno-typists in the Income-tax Offices at various Stations in the Bombay Province other than Bombay City. The posts are for the present temporary but a good proportion of them are likely to be made permanent. The pay of Upper Division Clerks is Rs. 60-5-100 E.B. 10-120 P.M. and that of Steno-typists is Rs. 40-5-60 E.B. 5-80 plus a special pay of Rs. 20 P.M. for Poona & Nasik the initial pay will be Rs. 45 P.M. Additional pay, dearness and compensatory allowances on the usual scales will also be admissible. These rates are likely to be revised on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Applicants for Upper Division Clerks, posts must be holders of a degree from a recognised University. This condition may be relaxed in the case of the candidates with war service. Applicants for Steno-typists posts should have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and have a minimum speed of 30 words per minute in Typewriting and 80 words per minute in Shorthand. Their proficiency in Shorthand and Typewriting will be tested before appointment. Applicants must be domiciled in the Province of Bombay or an Indian State adjacent thereto. Preference will be given to residents of Bombay Province outside Bombay City. Candidates, who will be required to appear for an interview either at Poona or Ahmedabad, will have to attend at their own expense. The normal age limit is 25 years with the usual concession for war service candidates and existing Government employees.

Applications should be in candidates' hand-writing and give the following details:

(i) Full name and address in block letters,
(ii) Date of birth,
(iii) Religion, Caste, Community,
(iv) Academic qualifications including distinction, etc., obtained,
(v) Languages known,
(vi) Qualifications if any entitling candidates for special consideration,
(vii) Previous service if any.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned at Central Government Buildings, Queen's Road, Bombay, and should reach him not later than the 10th October, 1946. Persons already in Government service should apply through their Official superiors.

S. BAHADUR,
Commissioner of Income-tax,
Bombay Mofussil.
Bombay, Dated the 20th September, 1946. (9824)

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public and all the employees working in Municipal Boys' and Girls' Schools, that all Municipal Boys' and Girls' Schools and Training Institutions will remain closed for a further period of one week ending 28th September, 1946.

S. DALLAS,
Ag. Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building, Grant Rd.,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1946. (9838)

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE DIRECTORS of the Company have decided to recommend to the Annual General Meeting, the payment of the following final dividends to the Shareholders for the year ended 30th June, 1946:

Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on Preference Shares.
Rs. 7-0-0 per Share on Ordinary Shares.

For and on behalf of
The Central India Spg., Wg., & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
TATA INDUSTRIES, LTD.,
Managing Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1946. (9834A)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF KUPA SALT

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, General Manager's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Kupa Salt to the Grainshops in the Bombay Province. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. Last date for submission of tenders is 7th October, 1946 (1 P.M. (S.T.)). (9835)

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name:—Dr. GEORGE FOGES, D.Sc. (Tech.), (Prague).

Present Nationality:—CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN.

Full address:—"CAMBRIDGE COURT", Peddar Road, Bombay. 9837

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 7th October to Monday, the 28th October, 1946, both days inclusive.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 21st October, 1946 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) when the usual resolutions regarding the adoption of the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1946, the declaration of dividends, the election of Directors and the appointment of auditors will be submitted.

The Dividends, if sanctioned, will be payable from Monday, the 4th November, 1946.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
TATA INDUSTRIES LIMITED.
Managing Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1946. 9834

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary post of Principal for Textile Training Centre, Karachi (to be opened under the Vocational Training Scheme for the ex-servicemen by the Central Government) in the scale of Rs. 450-25-550.

The candidate should have:—

(a) Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology;
(b) Business experience and knowledge of manufacturing processes under commercial conditions for 5 years, or teaching experience in textile trades, extending over a period of at least 10 years, as head of an institution.

The appointment will in first instance be purely temporary for six months pending selection of candidate for this post by Federal Public Service Commission. The Officer now selected and appointed on temporary basis can apply along with others when the post is advertised by the Commission.

The Officer selected is entitled to war allowance admissible under the rules. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than 7th October, 1946.

The candidates may be called for interview at their own expense.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
OF RESETTLEMENT,
& EMPLOYMENT.
101, Depot Lines, Karachi-3. 9836

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Muslim candidates to fill the post of Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Dacca. Pay—300-1,000. Age—should not ordinarily be less than 35 years on 1st October, 1946. Qualifications—A candidate should have a Science degree as well as teaching experience: must be domiciled in British India or born of parents habitually resident in India and not established for temporary purposes only. Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of or permanently domiciled in Bengal. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 23rd October, 1946. 9827

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LTD.

LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 230 dated 22nd January, 1946 in respect of five Share(s) numbered 708680 to 708684 of The Associated Cement Companies, Limited, issued in the name of Mrs. Aimai Framroz Dubash of Bombay has been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the Share Certificate for the said Shares.

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter and/or having any claim to the said Shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at "Esplanade House", Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificates, if they think fit.

Dated this 24th day of Sept., 1946.

AIMAI FRAMROZ DUBASH
3417

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Spirituous and Non-Spirituous drugs, etc., for the year 1946-47, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 4-0 P.M. on Friday, the 4th October, 1946.

Copies of the specifications can be had from the office of the Health Officer or from the Office of the Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3/- for Spirituous Drugs and Rs. 5/- for non-spirituous drugs, etc.

Preference will be given to the drugs manufactured in India.

Sd/- S. P. SHAH,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
16th September, 1946. (9826)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS

MEMBERS of the Special Jury summoned for the current criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on the 1st floor on Tuesday, the 24th September, 1946, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.)

A. A. JASDENVALA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1946.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill 13 temporary posts of Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases Clinics on a fixed pay of Rs. 325/- per month. The selected candidates will be allowed private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties. Of these posts, 7 are reserved for Muslims, 4 for non-Muslims and 2 for members of the Scheduled Castes. The incumbents of the posts are liable to transfer. Age—Candidates must not be more than 40 years of age on the 1st October, 1946. Qualifications—A candidate must be an M.B. with full knowledge and experience in Venereology. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 23rd October, 1946. (9832)

FOR SALE

NEARLY 50 to 75 thousand Patli maunds of grass newly cut. Steam-pressed in bales. Delivery in the forest depot. Time of delivery from January 47 to April 47. Apply to:—

U. S. PATHAK.
Superintendent of Forests,
Dungarpur State, Rajputana. 9807

NOTICE

WE BEG TO INFORM our respected clients that our main shop at 102-104, Chakla Street, dealing in Hosiery, General Goods, Imports and Exports has been burnt by the miscreants in the recent riots and it is therefore not possible to carry on our usual trade at the above premises. We are now carrying on our usual business at our silk piecegoods department at No. 6 Kishore Building, 519, Kalbadevi Road, Resham Bazar, Bombay 2. Telephone No. 30274.

POPATLAL GHELABHAI & CO. 3413

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill five permanent posts of Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bengal. Of these posts, two are reserved for Muslims, two for non-Muslims and one for a member of the Scheduled Castes. Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation against substantive vacancies in the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, Government of Bengal are not eligible to apply. Pay, etc., Rs. 275 to 750 p.m. plus dearness and Calcutta house rent allowances. Officers are also entitled to a certificate—free conveyance allowance of Rs. 40 p.m. Qualifications—A candidate must be a graduate of a recognised University; must have ability to deal with labour and industrial problems and have knowledge of trade union movement; must be able to talk fluently Bengali, English and either Hindi or Urdu: must have a good Physique and sound health: Age—must not be less than 25 years of age on the 1st October, 1946. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary, by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 23rd October, 1946. 9831

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

(As Amended by Act XXII of 1936)

And

IN THE MATTER OF THE CRESCENT COMPANY LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a special resolution passed by the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company at the Meeting held on 17th September, 1946, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Mr. Razak Haji Mahomed has been appointed Liquidator.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1946.

AHMED HABIB,
Director. 3415

PRAJA PICTURES, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1946 to TUESDAY, the 15th October, 1946 (both days inclusive). For PRAJA PICTURES LIMITED,
By Order of the Board.
HARILAL & CO.,
Managing Agent.
Bombay, 21st September, 1946. 3420

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: FRITZ WARTENBERGER
Present Nationality: GERMAN.
Full Address: RITZ HOTEL, Bombay. (9772)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill gazetted post of Public Relations Officer, Directorate of Agriculture in the Bengal Agricultural Service. Persons having lien on substantive appointments under the Government of Bengal who are eligible to hold the post by promotion are not eligible to apply. Pay—the post is permanent and pensionable and carries a scale of pay of Rs. 150-25-200-25/2-300-50/2-650 (efficiency bar after the 18th stage). In the case of a specially qualified candidate, initial pay at a rate higher than the minimum of the scale may be granted on the basis of his qualifications, age and experience. Age—must not be more than 45 years on 1st April 1946. Qualifications—A candidate must hold the B.A. degree with Honours or a Master's degree of an Indian University preferably in English or Bengali: must have journalistic experience, preferably in editing magazines or newspapers of agricultural interest; experience in public speaking will be considered an additional qualification. Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of or permanently domiciled in Bengal. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 22rd October, 1946. 9833

AUCTION SALES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF LANDS, HIRINGS AND DISPOSALS.

Office of the A.D., Lands, Hirings and Disposals, Bombay S. Q. B. Area.

By order of the above Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Marol Village, via Andheri, the structures of Marol Camp consisting of brick and tile, nissen huts, Lahore sheds, etc., view permits available from Auctioneers. Terms, 25 per cent deposit balance in 7 days and delivery before 31-12-46. Security deposit Rs. 5,300.

CRAWFORD & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES

(FOR SALE TO THE PUBLIC)
SUMMONS FOR ISSUES
(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5)
IN THE COURT OF THE CITY BAREILLY
AT BAREILLY DISTRICT
Suit No. 208 of 1946.

Syed Muntazim Ali and others r/o Bareilly Mohalla Zakhire ..... Plaintiff
versus
Wali Ahmad and others..... Defendant

To

Mst. Basiratul Nissa, aged about 40 years, daughter of M. Qasim Ali (deceased) dwelling at Bombay, Bhindy Bazar, Post No. 3, Bombay, Nal Bazar, Room No. 57, wife of Hajt Ahsan Husain, Bombay, Nal Bazar.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for partition of a house, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 21st day of October 1946 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend rely in support of your defence.

TAKE NOTICE that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 19th day of Sept., 1946.

JUDGE.
Presiding Officer. 9835

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 26th inst. at 10 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Salvage Transit Depot, Kuria, Electric Cables, Leather Scrap, mixed metal and non-ferrous M. S. Scrap, Steel pipes, Nuts, bolts, W. ropes, mixed Steel Scrap, old gunny, milk cans, batteries, etc.

Terms:—25% Cash deposit, balance in 7 days and delivery in 21 days.

BENNETT & CO.

ACTION:
QUICK AND DIRECT

A Liver tonic must not only have a quick action, but a direct effect on the red blood corpuscles as the blood passes through the liver. That is why doctors say "LIVERGEN for all liver troubles".

I like my tenors...

T 134

JAMES CARLTON LIMITED, LONDON

5 Annas per packet, the price exclusive of Local or Provincial Taxations.

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